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Thai Leaders View APEC's Role, Directions

PM Sees Regional Security Role

BK1109024792 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 Sep 92 p A4

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] In his speech welcoming Apec [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] delegates Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun succinctly said Apec should discuss regional security.

"Peace and stability are ensured by active close collaboration in both political and economic spheres, as economic strength and interdependence are inherent elements of national and regional security," Anan said on Wednesday.

"In this day and age, the economic dimension is becoming prominent in the comprehensive security scheme," he said. "While economic issues will remain the focal point of Apec, there is no denying that politics will at some point enter the equation."

It was the first time Thailand has expressed its support for a broader approach to security arrangements in the region.

Indeed, Anan's speech represents a marked departure from the country's past policy, which advocated strong bilateral security alliances like that Thailand has had with the US.

Following Anan's direction, Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin also hinted in his opening speech yesterday the Apec forum could be used to discuss disputes and potential conflicts among member nations.

Asa said the dispute over the South China Sea should be discussed in the Apec forum "to turn potential conflicts into constructive cooperation with enormous benefits to the region and to the world at large".

Senior Foreign Ministry officials said it is a long-term objective of Thailand to see a security dimension included in Apec discussions.

"It is in Thailand's interests to see countries involved hold dialogues on security," said Don Pharamut, director of the ministry's East Asian Department.

Sarasin Wiraphon, director of the ministry's North American Department, said sooner or later security issues will be discussed because of the interdependence of both economic and security matters.

A Western diplomat said Anan's position offered a long-range vision for Apec but the envoy fell short of saying such an objective could be realized in the near future because the Apec was not yet mature enough to include security issues.

Apart from Thailand, Singapore also shares this view. Tommy Koh, director of the Institute of Public Policy Studies has said countries in the region should explore

the idea of Asia-Pacific regional security cooperation. Koh asked: "Is there anything wrong in the Asia-Pacific countries engaging in some cautious and realistic dialogue about our future security environment?"

Some Asean and Apec countries are reluctant to go along with the idea of collective security dialogue. They are not sure whether sensitive issues of human rights, political development and environmental and social matters should be included in the overall scheme. They tend to support an informal process rather than an institutionalized one.

Apparently, Indonesia and China are the most vocal about such discussions. Indonesia dreads any interference with the region by major powers as it supports a regional effort to managing regional security.

China has repeatedly avoided such a dialogue on security. At the Nonaligned Movement summit in Jakarta China said the disputes in South China Sea should not be "internationalized" as opposed to a call by many Asean countries, including Thailand, for an international conference on the issue.

Foreign Ministry officials and observers said Anan's call was a step beyond what other Asean countries advocated at the Asean summit early this year in Singapore, which he attended.

At the summit, Asean leaders agreed Asean should discuss security issues by using existing forums such as the Asean Post Ministerial Meeting. In July, Asean foreign ministers met and discussed security issues for the first time among themselves and with their dialogue partners.

The officials said Thailand perceives Apec as a multi-dimensional organization to cope with future challenges. As such, Apec should also encompass security aspects. "The sooner, the better," said a Thai official.

Anan's suggestion was based on the fact dialogue on security issues can be conducted without creating any new institution. Such discussions can take place on a bilateral or multilateral basis within existing processes and forums.

Thailand also believes that through such a process of dialogue confidence can be built and the different interests of nations can be better understood and accommodated.

In a speech on Wednesday the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand, Australian Trade and Foreign Minister Gareth Evans, who called for a regional security dialogue as early as 1989, said such an endeavour could be achieved "in practice by gradual incremental measures" to instill mutual trust.

Thailand's support of multi-lateralism is new and comes at a time when the country is distancing itself from its so-called pro-Western stand to a more independent stance. At the same time, it hopes to play an active role in the emerging new regional order and the management of regional conflicts.

Foreign Minister on APEC's Direction

*BK1109031792 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 Sep 92 p B11*

[“Excerpts” of speech by Asa Sarasin, foreign minister of Thailand, at the opening of the fourth Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) ministerial meeting in Bangkok on 10 September]

[Text] Since the third ministerial meeting in Seoul, Apec has gained further momentum. The Seoul Declaration established a solid foundation for further development of the Apec process. The vitality of Apec has been considerably enhanced with the admission of the three Chinese participants. I am confident that this year our efforts will once more yield concrete results as we move to consider the formal adoption of the Bangkok Declaration establishing the Apec Secretariat and Apec Fund.

Since the Seoul meeting last November, several significant developments have occurred across the globe. Some have had direct bearings on Apec members. With your permission, I would like to take this opportunity to offer a few remarks on what we see as the most important developments where Apec is concerned, and what they portend for Apec.

First of all, the current impasse in the Uruguay Round is of utmost concern. For the past months, the major players in the trade talks have collectively and separately announced that success was within reach. The reality is in fact stalemate. One major player told many of us at the PMC [post ministerial conference] in Manila in July that the conclusion of the Uruguay Round was good policy and therefore good politics for this election year. The European Community and the United States have reportedly been engaged in the ‘final push’ to achieve a breakthrough by mid-October. Doubts however arise as the verdicts on Maastricht and the US presidential campaign may tilt the outcome of the Uruguay Round one way or the other.

Whatever the case may be, we must not wait until next year. Given the composition of its membership Apec countries can and must help in breaking the current impasse. The danger of allowing a further delay in concluding the Uruguay Round is obvious and unacceptable. So-called ‘good politics’ is already resulting in the beginning of a trade war in some key agricultural products. In the end, everyone will lose.

Secondly, there seems to be an upsurge in efforts towards regional economic integration in the world. The Single European Market and the North American Free Trade Area, or Nafta, are becoming realities. Early this year, the Asean Heads of Government also launched the Asean Free Trade Area. Although economic theory would have us believe that economic groupings which are Gatt-consistent will enhance free trade, in spite of repeated assurances by their proponents, there has been

understandable anxiety over the possibility that these groupings may become inward-looking and protectionistic trade blocs.

We must put to rest this anxiety. Apec must be unwavering in its commitment to trade liberalization and free-market principles. Since Apec comprises members of both Nafta and Afta, we must ensure that the common objective of our respective regional groupings is to enhance world trade. Given the interdependent nature of the world economy, we must also ensure that other economic groupings share and work for the same objective.

My third point concerns the implications of the aftermath of the Cold War for the Asia-Pacific region. The signs are good. The People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea have just established diplomatic relations. We wish to congratulate them warmly on this historic event and Apec can surely claim some credit for having brought the two countries together at our last Ministerial Meeting in Seoul. We hear, moreover, that the People's Republic of China and Chinese Taipei may soon become members of the Gatt. We warmly welcome this development and urge Apec Gatt Counteracting Parties to expedite the integration of China and Chinese Taipei into the Gatt system in the spirit of realism and pragmatism that is prevailing over our region.

The situation in the South China Sea calls for a continued dialogue among the Apec countries concerned in order to turn potential conflicts into constructive cooperation with enormous benefit to the region and to the world at large. Meanwhile, non-Apec countries in Southeast Asia, like many newly independent states of the former Soviet Union, need our support to pull them through this difficult period of transition. Having placed greater emphases on the economic well-being of their respective peoples, these countries are reaching out to the Apec countries for trade, investment and transfer of technology. We should extend cooperation to them, for as their economies grow, their societies will become more stable. Progress and shared prosperity in Southeast Asia is vital to the future of Apec and the dynamic development of the Asia-Pacific region as a whole.

Finally, world events are defining a mission for which Apec is ideally suited. Now that the Cold War is over, the North and the South are in danger of drifting apart just when there is a greater urgency for mutual cooperation. Apec's uniqueness is that its members, who are at different levels of development, are joined by the common belief in the virtues of economic cooperation. Apec should serve as a bridge to close the gap between countries of the North and the South.

These are formidable challenges in the Asia and Pacific region in this final decade of the twentieth century. I am confident that Apec is up to the task. Our shared interest in cooperation and commitment to the promotion of regional peace and prosperity will guarantee our success.’

APEC Grapples With Statement on Uruguay Round

BK1109021592 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
11 Sep 92 p A2

[Text] Senior officials of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Apec) forum were still grappling late last night with the language of a draft calling for the earliest conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

The problem indicated not only the difficulties of technical aspects of the talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt), but also how far Apec countries have to go before they reach a common position in urging the six-year-old trade liberalization talks be brought to an end.

Although they agreed "political will" should be included in the draft, they could not decide whether to urge the "major trading partners" or all the countries to contribute to the Uruguay Round.

Thai officials wanted to insert a statement barring any country from taking unilateral action or resorting to leverage in dealing with trade disputes while the Gatt negotiations continue.

United States' delegates disagreed because this would prevent the application of retaliatory measures, under Section 301 of US trade laws, to deal with countries it considers are engaging in unfair trade practices against the American companies.

Another headache for the senior officials was whether the 15-nation Apec bloc should call for the completion of the Gatt talks based on "the" Dunkel text or "a" Dunkel text.

The Australians argued "the" Dunkel text, issued by Gatt Director General Arthur Dunkel issued in December last year, should be the basis for the negotiations.

Some delegates to use the vague term "key document" instead of the Dunkel text.

Earlier, the United States and Japan differed over whether the Dunkel text should be the "basis" or "vehicle" for the trade liberalization talks.

Japanese officials argued that because rice is Japan's staple diet, they could not accept the Dunkel text as the basis for the because it would force Japan to open up its rice market.

The Dunkel draft calls for the phasing out of non-tariff barriers and farm subsidies on agricultural products, a proposal Japan refuses to accept.

An Apec delegate was not optimistic about the Gatt outcome, saying even Asean members could not agree on a joint position on Gatt.

Statement on Uruguay Round Issued

OW1109094892 Tokyo *KYODO* in English 0934 GMT
11 Sep 92

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 11 *KYODO*—The following is the statement on the Uruguay Round issued Friday at the end of the two-day meeting of the fourth Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) held in Bangkok.

APEC Statement on the Uruguay Round

1. Ministers from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and the United States met in Bangkok on 10-11 September 1992, and issued the following statement on the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

2. Ministers renewed APEC's unwavering commitment to achieving the strengthened international trading system that will result from the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. Ministers noted that the benefits from the round would be in serious jeopardy if the round continues to languish. Accordingly, they called for leadership by all the major trading countries as well as immediate and decisive action by all participants to conclude the negotiations by year end. In the meantime, participants reaffirmed commitments undertaken at Punta del Este regarding modification during the course of the Uruguay Round of trade policies and practices which have an effect on the negotiations.

3. APEC ministers reaffirmed their belief that a major and significant outcome to the round is necessary to underpin the growth of world trade, to forestall protectionist pressure, to instill confidence in markets and to facilitate the continuation of economic reform in the region and elsewhere.

4. APEC economies supported a rapid conclusion of the negotiations and recalled the expectation of G-7 leaders meeting in Munich that final agreement can be achieved before the end of the year. In light of the extensive work remaining, substantive progress in all areas could not be delayed.

5. APEC ministers expressed their profound regret that despite the expressions of political will for an early and successful conclusion of the negotiations, these commitments have yet to be translated into action at the negotiating table. Ministers voiced their concern over the delays in agriculture, where agreement on multilateral agricultural reform remains a necessary element in achieving the comprehensive result that is required. Delays in market access and services negotiations are also of concern to APEC ministers.

6. Accordingly, the APEC ministers reaffirmed their commitment to push the negotiations forward and overcome the last remaining hurdles to bring the Uruguay Round to an early and successful conclusion. Ministers urged all participants in the Uruguay Round to return to Geneva ready to

complete these far-reaching negotiations. They recognized that for all governments, this would require difficult decisions. APEC ministers intend to devote all the resources necessary, in capitals and Geneva, to realize the agreement before the end of the year.

APEC Draft Declaration Outlines Future Steps

*BK1109025792 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 Sep 92 p B1*

[Text] The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation yesterday outlined the 15-nation forum's 'future steps' that include the creation of a secretariat with a budget and a permanent staff in a draft joint declaration yesterday.

The declaration endorsed what has been the main objective of Apec's fourth ministerial meeting in Bangkok this week.

For fiscal year 1993, the secretariat's budget will be 'within the upper limit' of US\$2 million, while its administration is expected to involve seven staff members and one or two directors.

Contributions to the budget will be made proportionally, based on each member's gross national product and 'other economic factors', ranging from 2.5-18 per cent.

Apec delegates—who come from the US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, South Korea, China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand—are meeting at the Shangri-La Hotel this week to institutionalize their consultative forum, which was formed by an Australian initiative in Canberra in 1989.

The six Southeast Asian countries of Apec are expected to each chip in 2.5 per cent of the budget, while the

largest category of 18 per cent will be shouldered by the US and Japan, with mid-range contributions coming from other members.

Although the mechanics of the secretariat were laid out in the declaration, its location remains undetermined. Apec officials informally indicated that Singapore has won the four-capital contest to seat the secretariat, shutting out Seoul, Jakarta and Bangkok.

However, an official announcement on the secretariat's site was not expected until late yesterday.

In addition to the secretariat, its staff and purse, the joint declaration also laid the foundation for the participation of potential new members.

Although delegates placed primary emphases on the 'consolidation' and 'effectiveness' of their consultative forum, Mexico is tabbed to become Apec's 16th member.

"Ministers [of Apec] requested senior officials to examine the case for Mexico's membership in Apec and report their findings to the 5th Ministerial Meeting in the USA", according to the joint declaration.

Other than Mexico, however, "decisions on the further participation required careful considerations." The ten cooperative work projects—data-sharing, trade promotion, technology transfer, human resources development, energy, marine pollution, telecommunications, fisheries, transportation and tourism—are reported to have made progress and urged by the ministers to be continued.

The joint ministerial stand also aims to promote freer trade in the Asia-Pacific region, although a separate statement is expected to be issued on the imperative of completing the Uruguay Round of international trade negotiations by this December.

ASEAN Members Agree To Form AFTA Council

*BK0509075392 Bangkok THE NATION in English
5 Sep 92 p A1*

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun, who engineered the agreement for an ASEAN Free Trade Area (Afta) during his first term in office, is likely to end his second tenure as premier with another Afta achievement—the formation of an Afta council which is expected to hold its first meeting shortly.

After quiet lobbying by Bangkok, ASEAN partners finally agreed to a proposal for the Afta council which would hold its first meeting in Bangkok shortly after ASEAN trade and foreign ministers attend the the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation conference on Sept 10 and 11, informed Commerce Ministry sources said.

Thailand is still waiting for official responses from Malaysia and Brunei to invitations to attend the meeting of the proposed council. The two ASEAN states have indicated that the proposed dates may not be convenient for them. The Philippines, Singapore and Indonesia have informally replied that they would send ministers to the meeting.

It was not clear yesterday whether the meeting of the ministers would be a formal or informal one.

Anan's initiative is aimed at maintaining the momentum of the Afta agreement, which was the outstanding achievement of his first term which lasted from Feb 23, 1991, until the March general election.

Under the agreement, tariff barriers within member countries would be reduced gradually during 15 years to promote intra-ASEAN trade and offer a large market for foreign investment in the region. The political turmoil after former prime minister Gen Suchinda Khraprayun took office suspended moves to realize the scheme.

Thailand proposed the creation of an Afta Council at the fourth summit meeting of ASEAN leaders in Singapore but did not win the consent of ASEAN partners until recently, following intense lobbying by Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on during a mission commissioned by Anan.

Anan hopes the formation of the council will signal an increased commitment by ASEAN to step up efforts towards the realization of the regional free trade area.

Thailand wants the council to meet twice before the free trade arrangement takes effect on Jan 1 and wants to use this forum to hurriedly thrash out technical questions about tariff reductions left unresolved by the Afta working committee.

The Afta working committee is due to meet in Kuala Lumpur later this month to try to conclude a programme of tariff reductions for consideration by senior ASEAN economic officials. These officials will meet in Manila

before a conference of ASEAN economic ministers set for late October in the Philippines' capital.

Some Confusion, Opposition Noted

*BK1109022992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
11 Sep 92 p 2*

[Text] Thailand's attempt to convene the first meeting today of a new ministerial council for ASEAN's Free Trade Area [AFTA] continued to be plagued by controversy yesterday.

After heavy lobbying ASEAN economic ministers will meet today, when Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun will give an opening address in front of 200 invited guests.

Malaysia, currently holding the chairmanship of the ASEAN Economic Ministers meeting (AEMs) agreed conditionally to join the launching session of the new council to administer the creation of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA.) Thailand tried to hastily organise the session while the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group is holding its annual ministerial meeting in Bangkok.

The idea is to launch the proposed AFTA Council before Prime Minister Anan, the prime mover of AFTA steps down after Sunday's general election.

The Thai initiative to set up the Council as a body with the same status as the AEM drew reservations and opposition from other ASEAN members, in particular Malaysia which argued that such a move would conflict with the Singapore Declaration of the ASEAN Summit in January.

ASEAN leaders agreed in January to set up two councils under the auspices of the AEM. One is an AFTA Council, and the other is known as the CEPT Council that would administer the introduction of Common Effective Preferential Tariffs, the formula for gradually reducing import duties on goods traded within ASEAN leading eventually to a regional free trade area.

A special AEM meeting was convened in Bangkok yesterday to prepare the launching of the proposed AFTA Council, as ASEAN ministers ended their first day of the APEC meeting.

Malaysia's International Trade and Industry Minister, Rafidah Aziz questioned why Thailand was rushing the launch the Council, when the item was already on the agenda of next month's annual AEM in Kuala Lumpur, according to well-informed ASEAN sources.

Datuk Sri Rafidah yesterday also sought clarification from the Thais on whether the Council would be the AFTA Council or the CEPT Council.

Officials said the difference is that the AFTA Council will have the same status as AEM while CEPT Council will operate under the AEM.

Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on is said to have explained to his Malaysian counterpart that now is a good opportunity for ASEAN to launch the Council in order to demonstrate its firm commitment to AFTA at the time when the North American Free Trade Agreement is about to come into being.

Mr Amaret was also quoted as saying that the launching of the Council, in close proximity to APEC, would be a statement to the international community, demonstrating AFTA's progress following its announcement earlier this year.

Japan

Comments on Yeltsin Visit Postponement Continue

Further on Watanabe Interview

OW1009150092 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Interview with Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe by NHK anchorman Tadashi Sonoda via satellite hookup; Sonoda is in an NHK studio, Watanabe's location is not given; from "News 21" program—recorded 10 September]

[Text] [Sonoda] Mr. Foreign Minister, do you think all the effort that went into preparing for President Yeltsin's efforts, particularly concerning the northern territories issue, will be wasted?

[Watanabe] I do not think that it will be wasted. This is because President Yeltsin said last night that he had given instructions to the Russian Foreign Ministry to continue negotiations on concluding a peace treaty, including settling the question of the northern territories. In addition, Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev told the Japanese charge d'affaires in Russia yesterday that President Yeltsin's visit to Japan would be canceled, but said this did not mean the end to negotiations. He made it clear the postponement was for domestic reasons.

We should not, therefore, be seriously discouraged or pessimistic. Of course, we should not be overly optimistic either. While maintaining the same basic view, but ready to make concessions, I want to continue making efforts toward solving the issue in a way that the international community will understand.

[Sonoda] There is a growing feeling that Japanese-Russian relations will unavoidably take a step backward because of the cancellation of Yeltsin's trip. What is your opinion?

[Watanabe] I don't think bilateral relations will move backward. Although it has been said there was no progress in negotiations, there were cooperation agreements which were to be signed with Yeltsin when he visited, including the dispatch by the Export-Import Bank of Japan of humanitarian food aid worth \$100 million, the application of export insurance worth \$700 million, and others. Japan and Russia were due to sign these protocols on 15 September. Although the signing will be delayed I want to push on with the proposals.

[Sonoda] I want to ask you about economic aid to Russia. Japan will have the opportunity to take the initiative at a conference on aid to the former Soviet Union to be held in Tokyo next month, and the Tokyo summit next year. Do you think the cancellation of President Yeltsin's visit will have an impact on Japan's aid to Russia?

[Watanabe] There are many opinions on this subject. We can understand that Russia's domestic situation is linked

mainly to political issues. Therefore, although the government has not decided on the question of aid, I think that Japan's economic aid should be promoted as scheduled.

Details of Yeltsin-Miyazawa Call

OW1109133392 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 11 Sep 92

[From "NHK News" program]

[Text] NHK has obtained details of the telephone call between Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on the evening of 9 September, in which Yeltsin notified Miyazawa of his decision to postpone his scheduled visit to Japan.

During the telephone conversation, Yeltsin said that circumstances not only in Russia but also in Japan are behind the decision. He thus indicated that Japan's policies toward Russia are one of the reasons for the postponement.

Miyazawa reacted sharply against this suggestion. He demanded Yeltsin clarify what he meant by circumstances in Japan, and, he said he did not agree with Yeltsin on this point.

In reaction to Miyazawa's protest, Yeltsin said that he would respect Miyazawa's view that circumstances in Japan are not among the reasons for postponing his visit. Finally, the two leaders reached an accord on this point, that Japan has nothing to do with Yeltsin's decision to postpone his visit.

Yeltsin said that he might be able to visit Japan in several months when the situation in Russia improves, and that he had already directed the Russian Foreign Ministry to continue preparatory work for his visit.

Touching on the northern territories issue, Yeltsin reportedly added that it is important to create a favorable atmosphere with the dynamic expansion of economic relations as a way to achieve this goal. He said that it would be difficult to resolve the territorial issue at a single stroke, but it could be resolved in stages.

Yeltsin Says Tokyo 'Intransigent'

OW1109120992 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 11 Sep 92

[From "NHK News" program]

[Text] Russian President Boris Yeltsin stressed that his visit to Japan was postponed because of the Japanese side, saying that Japan remained too intransigent in its position on the return of the Russian-held islands off Hokkaido. In an interview with NHK today, for the first time Yeltsin spoke about the reasons for postponing his trip to foreign media.

On the morning of 11 September, Yeltsin visited Cheboksary, the capital of Chuvash Autonomous Republic

in the Urals, to meet local assembly members. He answered questions from the NHK camera crew as he arrived at the airport.

[Begin recording] [Yeltsin speaks in Russian with Japanese translation superimposed] Concerning the northern territorial issue, Japan's position remained quite inflexible. Russia cannot return the northern islands in the manner [proposed by Japan]. I thought that my visit to Japan would bear no fruit under the current circumstances. [end recording]

Stating this, President Yeltsin stressed that the biggest reason for postponing his visit was Japan's demand to give top priority to the confirmation of its sovereignty over the four islands.

Tokyo May Not Host Aid Meeting

OW1109135392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1338 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe warned Friday that Japan may decide against hosting an international conference on aid to Russia and 11 other former Soviet republics, slated for late October.

Watanabe was clearly smarting from remarks by Russian conservatives that Japanese intransigence was to blame for the postponement of President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Japan set to begin Sunday.

"If we are to go by what is being said now in Russia, there may be no point in holding the conference here, with me as its chairman," Watanabe said in an interview with KYODO News Service.

"Given the present situation, we may have to reconsider," he said, adding that a final decision will await his return from next week's U.N. General Assembly meeting, where he is expected to meet with Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev.

The foreign minister indicated Japan had been planning on making a pledge of new humanitarian and technical assistance for Russia at the ministerial-level aid conference, which was to be held here on October 28 to 29. As many as 70 countries and 15 international organizations were expected to participate.

Watanabe refused to accept Yeltsin's remarks earlier in the day, which blamed the postponement on Japan's being "too catagoric" in its demands for the return of four Russian-occupied islands seized by Soviet troops at the end of World War II.

He noted that Yeltsin said in his telephone call to Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Wednesday that the trip was being postponed due to domestic problems in Russia and not because of any dissatisfaction with Japan.

"I have to take the president's official words to the prime minister at face value so nothing else anybody says is of

consequence," he said. "If his official remarks cannot be trusted, I don't know what can be trusted."

Watanabe said that if Japan's approach toward the territorial dispute was really so inflexible that Yeltsin might choose to postpone his visit, the Russian leader should have said as much to Watanabe when the two met in Moscow earlier this month.

The foreign minister noted that Japan had softened its position, having previously demanded that Russia return all four disputed islands at the same time.

He explained that Japan subsequently "toned down" its demands, calling only for Russia's recognition "in some way or another" of Japan's residual sovereignty over the four islands, with Japan being flexible on the timing, modalities and conditions for their return.

Watanabe confirmed that Japan earlier this year went a step further in accommodating Russia by offering to extend large-scale economic assistance in exchange for a pledge to hand over two of the disputed islands as spelled out in the 1956 Japan-Soviet Joint Declaration.

Japan offered to continue negotiations on two others, with some prospect of their sovereignty being transferred to Japan in the future.

He said that the length of the continued negotiations would have to depend on the political and economic situation in Russia, but should only take a few years and certainly not as long as 10 years.

Japan also tied aid to continued negotiations on the two other islands, with some prospect of their sovereignty being transferred to Japan in the future.

Tokyo To Avoid 'Emotional' Response

OW1109044292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0428 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—The Cabinet agreed Friday [11 September] to avoid an emotional response to Russian President's Boris Yeltsin's abrupt decision to call off a visit here, the top government spokesman said.

The agreement came as reports from Moscow blaming Japanese intransigence on a territorial dispute for the visit's postponement threatened to fan anti-Russian feelings in Japan.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato reiterated that Yeltsin told Miyazawa by telephone Wednesday night he could not come Sunday as planned because of "domestic circumstances."

"We plan to explain this to foreign countries via diplomatic channels," Kato told a news conference. "I think they will understand."

A top Russian leadership source said Thursday that Yeltsin personally decided to postpone the visit because

he was unhappy with Japan's demands for the return of four disputed islands off Hokkaido.

No new date has been set for the visit, and a senior government official said it would take place only after Yeltsin solidifies his political standing and the economy registers an improvement.

Yeltsin also dropped a visit to South Korea that was to have followed his four-day tour of Japan but has indicated he will go there in December.

Management and Coordination Agency Chief Junzo Iwasaki, who heads the government campaign for the return of the islands, expressed disappointment over the postponement.

"Former residents of the islands and activists seeking their return had been expecting some progress toward a solution," Iwasaki told reporters.

"We must work toward understanding each other's position without becoming emotional and strive to build public opinion to support the return of the islands," he said.

Japan demands that Russia recognize Japanese sovereignty over the islands before Tokyo will offer major economic assistance or entering a peace treaty.

The Soviet Red Army seized the four islands after Japan surrendered in World War II.

Watanabe Hints at Isle Concession

*OW1109052392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0515 GMT
11 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe suggested Friday [11 September] that Japan would have eased its "severe" stance in a territorial dispute with Russia if President Boris Yeltsin had made his slated visit next week.

Progress on the protracted dispute would not have been likely if Japan had clung to its demand that Moscow recognize Japanese sovereignty over all four disputed Russian-held islands, Watanabe acknowledged.

He told reporters after a cabinet meeting that the prospect for resolving the dispute would have come into focus if Yeltsin had renewed a 1956 Kremlin pledge to return two of the contested islands after a peace treaty and agreed to continue talks on the other two, considering Japan's strong historical ties to them.

Watanabe's remarks were more accommodating than Japan's recent position that it would be flexible on the timing and conditions of returning the islands if Russia would recognize Tokyo's claim to all four.

The Soviet Red Army seized the islands of Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and the Habomai islets from the defeated Japan at the end of World War II. They lie off the coast of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido.

Watanabe also said Yeltsin told Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa by telephone Wednesday that he intends to visit Japan after the Russian political situation calms down, which would take a few months.

He denied that the fault for the postponement lay with Japan, noting that Yeltsin himself had said it was due to problems on the Russian side.

Watanabe Suggests 1993 Visit

*OW1109032492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT
11 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, sept. 11 KYODO—Russian President Boris Yeltsin could visit Japan early next year, Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe suggested Friday [11 September].

In canceling a trip slated for next week, Yeltsin told Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa by telephone Wednesday night that he intends to visit after his domestic political situation calms down and indicated that would take "a few months," Watanabe said.

Japan has no intention of calling on Yeltsin to reschedule the visit for this year, considering that Yeltsin told Miyazawa the next few months will be difficult ones, Watanabe said.

He denied that the fault for the postponement lay with Japan, noting that Yeltsin himself said it was due to problems on the Russian side.

Trade Promotion Official Comments

*OW1109134892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1323 GMT
11 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—The chief of a Japanese organization promoting trade with Russia and East Europe said Friday he believes Russian President Boris Yeltsin postponed his scheduled visit to Japan due to a longstanding territorial dispute between the two nations.

Toshikuni Yahiro, chairman of the Association for Trade with Russia and Eastern Europe, said Yeltsin was supposed to obtain a Japanese promise of economic aid during his scheduled Japan visit, but was in no position to pledge the return to Japan of four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido.

Yahiro, who is also adviser to the trading giant Mitsui and Co., noted that turnover of the islands is strongly opposed by military officials and the public in Russia.

He said Yeltsin probably became aware of strong Japanese demands for the return of the islands during his recent talks in Russia with visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe.

Yahiro said Japan should arrange for Yeltsin's visit after a cooling-off period.

He said the Japan-Russia territorial dispute is unlikely to be solved through bilateral negotiations and suggested multilateral negotiations to convince Russia to return the islands.

Yahiro also said Japan, in offering aid to Russia, should put priority on restoring crude oil production in the country.

He said Japan should actively offer technical aid to Russia, although under the present circumstances it might be difficult to offer large-scale official credit.

Tokyo 'Cannot' Approve Shikotan Land Lease

OW1109133892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1313 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Friday that Japan could not approve of a reported Russian Far East decision to grant a lease of land on one of four disputed islands to a Hong Kong developer.

Miyazawa told reporters that he "cannot" approve of the lease if Japan's Government finds the report to be true.

Miyazawa said he does "not see any link," however, between the reported lease and Russian President Boris Yeltsin's abrupt decision Wednesday to postpone his Tokyo visit, which was set to start Sunday.

A local newspaper in the Russian Far East province of Sakhalin reported Thursday that the Southern Kuril Executive Committee authorized Wednesday a contract to grant the Hong Kong developer a 50-year lease for 278 hectares of land on Shikotan island for a payment of 125 million yen.

The Sakhalin newspaper report said the executive committee and the Hong Kong firm signed the contract around September 4.

If the report is confirmed, Japan "will lodge a protest" with Russia, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato told a news conference that if the lease is confirmed, Japan will lodge a protest with concerned parties in Hong Kong.

"We cannot accept a third nation entering (into) a contract with Russia to lease part of our islands because it will render Russia's illegal occupation a fait accompli," Kato said.

Minister Urges G-7 To Address Trade Imbalances

OW1109021392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0154 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Washington, Sept. 10 KYODO—Japanese Labor Minister Tetsuo Kondo proposed to the United States on Thursday a labor summit of seven major industrial nations to discuss ways to correct global trade imbalances, Japanese officials said.

The officials said Kondo, on a tour of the United States, made the proposal in a meeting with U.S. Secretary of Labor Lynn Martin.

Kondo was quoted as saying that standardization of labor conditions among the so-called Group of Seven (G-7) nations will help rectify trade imbalances, and that Germany and France have already supported the proposal.

Martin indicated strong interest but withheld immediate commitment, citing the November presidential election, the officials said.

U.S. Urged To Fight Protectionist Trade Bills

OW1109045192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0431 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Japanese Trade Minister Kozo Watanabe has urged high U.S. Government officials to oppose trade bills in Congress that Japan calls protectionist, officials said Friday [11 September].

Watanabe sent letters to White House Chief of Staff James Baker and others, expressing concern that the three bills have a strong protectionist tinge, said the officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

The legislation includes a trade expansion bill calling for revival of the retaliatory "Super 301" provision of the U.S. Comprehensive Trade Law, and a comprehensive tariff revision bill to raise duties on minivans.

"I hope you will make efforts not to pass the three bills," the officials quoted Watanabe as saying.

Chinese Cooperation Asked for Emperor's Visit

OW1009170892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1441 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 10 KYODO—Japan's parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa on Thursday called for Chinese cooperation in preparing for Emperor Akihito's scheduled visit to China this fall.

Meeting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Kakizawa said "for the emperor's visit to China to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of Japan-China diplomatic relations, Japan is making complete preparations and we request China's cooperation."

Qian replied it would be a historic visit and that he welcomed it warmly, Japanese officials said.

"We acknowledge the importance of the emperor who represents the feelings of the Japanese people, so please be assured we will do our best," Qian was quoted as saying.

The Chinese foreign minister expressed disappointment with the recent decision by the United States to sell F-16 fighters to Taiwan.

Qian said the U.S. made the decision looking inwardly and against agreements between Beijing and Washington.

Ceremony Held for Police Going to Cambodia

OW1009095592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0928 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—A group of 75 police officers who will join the United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia attended an inaugural ceremony Thursday prior to their dispatch in mid-October.

The group, consisted of officers from the National Police Agency and prefectural police headquarters nationwide, will join the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) in the civilian police field.

The officers are to engage in activities such as training local police and monitoring transportation of refugees.

Home Affairs Minister Masajuro Shiokawa, who is also chairman of the National Public Safety Commission, addressed the officers, saying he hoped they would answer the public trust in and expectations of them as representatives of the Japanese police.

After the government officially appoints them as members of the mission, the officers will leave Japan in mid-October following a week of training.

Defense Chief Orders PKO Dispatch to Cambodia

OW1109071792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0705 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Sept. 11 KYODO—Defense Agency Chief Sohei Miyashita ordered the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) on Friday to dispatch a contingent to Cambodia to join United Nations peacekeeping operations.

The order came about three months after the Diet passed a law which enables the SDF to join such operations, paving the way for Japan's first overseas deployment of ground troops since World War II.

Following the order by Miyashita, Gen. Tetsuya Nishimoto, chief of staff of the Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF), directed the regional middle army to send 600 military engineers to the war-devastated country.

Gen. Nishimoto later told reporters it is very important for the SDF to dispel uneasiness among Asians stemming from atrocities by the Japanese Imperial Army during World War II through its reconstruction efforts in Cambodia.

"The SDF will make every effort to promote peace and stability in Cambodia," he said.

Eight SDF ceasefire monitors are to depart next Thursday for Cambodia.

They will be joined by the 600-member engineering corps charged with road and bridge repair, and 75 civilian police officers who are to arrive by mid-October.

The government formally approved a plan Tuesday to send more than 1,800 military and civilian personnel to Cambodia.

A total of 1,811 people, including substitutes for the 600-member engineer corps and 520 personnel of the planes and ships that will transport the peacekeepers, are to join the operation before it expires at the end of October 1993.

The peacekeeping ordinances, which came into effect Friday, cover details on the deployment, including the period of service, the number of personnel, and equipment, including road repair machinery and firearms.

The United Nations formally asked Japan last week to send 683 personnel to Cambodia.

On Sunday, the GSDF will form the 600-person contingent in a garrison spot in Itami, Hyogo Prefecture, in western Japan.

After arriving in Cambodia, Japan's peacekeepers will start operations in late October to repair roads, maintain civil security, and monitor the ceasefire.

UN Informed of Dispatch of Personnel to Cambodia

OW1109103392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1023 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Japan has formally told the United Nations it will send a contingent of 683 personnel to join UN peacekeeping operations in Cambodia, Foreign Ministry officials said Friday.

Japan notified the world body of the dispatch of the troops in a diplomatic document dated September 10, the officials said.

The Japanese peacekeeping team will comprise eight ceasefire monitors, 600 Self-Defense Forces engineers, and 75 police, according to the document released Friday.

Japan has also told the UN it will send three officials to Angola to help monitor elections, the officials said.

In the document to the UN, Japan repeated its decision to withdraw its personnel if a cease-fire accord among conflicting parties collapses, the officials said.

Miyazawa Bids Farewell to Peacekeeping Personnel

OW1109121792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told military and civilian personnel headed for peacekeeping operations in Cambodia and Angola on Friday that he is proud of them.

"I am proud you will serve the cause of world peace and I pray for your safe return," Miyazawa told some 150 Self-Defense Forces (SDF) and civilian personnel in a brief send-off ceremony at his official residence.

The function was held in honor of the first dispatch of Japanese to serve overseas in United Nations peace-keeping activities.

In addition to preparing a 1,800-member operation in Cambodia over the next year, mostly consisting of road and bridge repair teams, Japan also will send three election monitors to Angola.

Next week's deployment is the first under a new law allowing Japanese ground troops to serve overseas for [words indistinct]

At a reception for the delegation, chief cabinet secretary Koichi Kato told the representatives that their performance will determine whether the government can win wide support for its participation in international peace-keeping efforts.

The UN peacekeeping cooperation law was passed in June among stiff protest from the leading opposition group, the Social Democratic Party.

"The participation in UN peacekeeping activities this time is of historic significance," Kato said.

"Whether we can win 100 percent public support for Japan's international cooperation depends on the results of your performance," he said. "I want you to do your best."

France Urged To Deny Plutonium Export Permit

OW1109104492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—A Japanese citizen's group has urged France not to authorize the export of a ton of plutonium to Japan this year because Japan already has enough plutonium to last three years.

Representatives of the Citizens' Nuclear Information Center said at a press conference that the final decision on the export of the plutonium that the Japanese ship Akatsuki Maru is to carry to Japan later this year rests with Dominique Strauss-Kahn, the French minister of industry and foreign trade.

The center's executive director Jinzaburo Takagi said that under European Community regulations, France is required to obtain proof that exported plutonium will not contribute to a surplus in the recipient country.

Takagi, a nuclear chemist, said his organization's calculations, based on revelations in the Diet and figures from the state-run power reactor and nuclear fuel development corp., indicate Japan may have a plutonium surplus of about 1.4 tons, sufficient to meet the nation's requirements for three years.

The corporation's official estimate puts the country's current surplus at around 0.4 tons.

In an open letter to Strauss-Kahn, Takagi and Paul Leventhal, founder of the Nuclear Control Institute in Washington and director of a U.S. Senate investigation

into the Three Mile Island nuclear accident, said the official figures "appear to understate the amount of separated plutonium produced in Japan and overstate the amount of this plutonium consumed in Japan's nuclear program."

Tokyo Agrees To Reschedule Tanzania's Debt

OW1109113692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Japan exchanged notes with Tanzania Friday on rescheduling the African nation's debts totaling 4.8 billion yen and 160,000 U.S. dollars, respectively, government officials said.

The yen-denominated debts stem from trade insurance, loans from the Export-Import Bank of Japan, and yen-denominated credits, the officials said.

Debts denominated in dollars resulted from trade insurance.

For debts which fell due in 1990, Japan will allow Tanzania to repay principal and interest in three to 22 installments after different grace periods, depending on the debt obligations involved, the officials said.

The interest rate on deferred payments will be 2 to 8.5 percent per annum, the officials said.

This is the third time Tanzania's debt payments to Japan have been rescheduled.

Tokyo To Reschedule Debt Repayment for Bulgaria

OW1109104092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1013 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—The Japanese Government has agreed to reschedule Bulgaria's repayment of its official debts to Japan, government officials said Friday.

The rescheduling concerns yen-denominated debts worth 15.44 billion yen and 12.25 million U.S. dollars in debts.

The financial relief is in line with an agreement reached at a meeting of a group of creditors and debtors, known as the Paris Club, in April last year.

Tokyo Pledges Relief for Philippine Victims

OW1109102692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0949 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Japan will extend emergency relief assistance to the Philippines for victims of tropical storms and rain-induced avalanches in the area of the Mt. Pinatubo volcano, Foreign Ministry officials said Friday.

Officials said 200,000 dollars in relief funds and 150,000 dollars worth of relief supplies such as blankets and medicine will be provided for the victims of the natural disaster. The aid comes in response to a recent request for aid from the Philippine Government, the officials said.

Three tropical storms have hit the northern Philippines since mid-August, leaving in their wake at least 51 dead or missing people and displacing almost one million others.

Aug Trade Surplus Surges From Year Earlier

*OW1109073192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0719 GMT
11 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Japan's trade surplus in August on a customs-clearance basis surged 31.6 percent over a year earlier to 7,504 million dollars, the Finance Ministry reported Friday.

The ministry said the favorable balance with the United States accounted for 3.51 billion dollars, up 18.8 percent.

Exports grew 6.9 percent to 26,527 million dollars, while imports declined 0.4 percent to 19,023 million dollars, the ministry said.

It said the price for export goods rose to 126.91 yen per dollar from 136.98 yen a year earlier while the rate for imports surged to 126.99 yen from 137.00 yen.

Japan's trade surplus with the European Community stood at 2.2 billion dollars, with exports rising 10.2 percent to 4.74 billion dollars and imports growing 0.3 percent to 2.53 billion dollars.

The ministry said Japan's surplus with Asian countries came to 2.98 billion dollars. Exports climbed 10.6 percent to 9.1 billion dollars and imports gained 4.5 percent to 6.1 billion dollars.

Business Leaders Urge Administrative Reforms

*OW1009092392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT
10 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Japan's top business leaders called Thursday for greater leadership by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in pushing ahead with administrative reforms.

The heads of the country's five major economic organizations urged in a statement strong leadership to promote such reforms as administrative decentralization.

They made the appeal to back up Eiji Suzuki, chairman of Mitsubishi Kasei Corp. who heads the governmental Ad Hoc Commission on Administrative Reform.

Urge Public Funding of Parties

*OW1009125392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1050 GMT
10 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Business leaders called Thursday for public funding of political parties as part of reforms to avoid a repeat of scandals over corporate payoffs to politicians.

The leaders were commenting on a Home Affairs Ministry report published earlier Thursday that political parties and organizations last year took in a record

185.66 billion yen and spent 182.9 billion yen, the second-highest amount ever.

Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said a small-constituency system and government subsidies to election campaign funds should be introduced as part of political reforms.

He also said more information should be disclosed about political funds, referring to the scandal over huge donations to politicians of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party from the trucking firm Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said political reforms, including changes in the election system and government funding of political parties, should be promoted steadily.

Takeshi Nagano, president of the Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren), said public funding of election campaigns should be considered.

Posts Minister's Aides Quizzed on Sagawa Money

*OW1109054392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0511 GMT
11 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Prosecutors have questioned aides of Posts and Telecommunications Minister Hideo Watanabe to unravel the flow of part of the dubious political donations allegedly given to former Niigata Governor Kiyoshi Kaneko, informed sources said Friday.

Kaneko, 60, is suspected of having received 300 million yen in undeclared political donations from Hiroyasu Watanabe, former president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., shortly before the June 1989 governorship election in Niigata Prefecture, northern Japan.

He announced his resignation September 1 amid news reports that one of his election managers admitted receiving 100 million yen from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin in May 1989, and his letter of resignation was accepted on Thursday.

The Tokyo district public prosecutors' office began investigating aides of the posts minister to uncover the flow of the remaining 200 million yen partly because he was the head of the Niigata chapter of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) at the time of the governorship election in 1989. The position enabled him to assure Kaneko of the party's backing in the election.

The minister has denied reports that he met over dinner with Kaneko and Tokyo Sagawa's Watanabe in Tokyo on July 3, 1989, shortly after Kaneko assumed the governorship of Niigata.

Tetsushi Kosugi, the minister's secretary, denied that prosecutors were investigating his office, saying, "no officials of Watanabe's office, including secretaries, have undergone questioning by prosecutors. We don't know

who the officials in question are, and thus cannot confirm (the report). It is really a bother for Watanabe's aides to be questioned."

Kaneko is reported to have admitted in principle accepting one-third of the 300 million yen and instructing his election managers to make false statements in an account book on the dubious donation, the sources said.

They said he is expected to be charged by the Tokyo district public prosecutors' office with violating the Political Funds Control Law.

Tokyo Sagawa's Watanabe reportedly confessed to handing over the 100 million yen to two election managers of Kaneko's on May 10, 1989.

He has been charged with aggravated breach of trust by causing huge losses to the parcel delivery firm through loans and loan guarantees for affiliated concerns. The debt-ridden Tokyo Sagawa was absorbed into Kyoto-based Sagawa Kyubin Co. along with other regional trucking companies.

It is unclear what happened to the remaining 200 million yen, though Tokyo Sagawa's Watanabe allegedly transferred it to a now-deceased member of the House of Councillors elected from Niigata three years ago.

The money is rumored to have been transferred to the LDP's Niigata chapter, to another lawmaker elected from Niigata, or to prefectural assembly members in return for their support in the governorship race, but all the parties concerned have brushed aside the speculation, the sources said.

Finance Minister Comments on Economic Issues

OW1109032992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Japan's expedited public works spending for this fiscal year will set the stage for an economic recovery in early 1993, Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata said Friday [11 September].

Hata told a news conference that 8,856.5 billion yen, or 58.9 percent of the public works projects planned for the current year ending next March, had been contracted for by the end of July, the highest rate for that period in recent years.

The corresponding rate for public works projects sponsored by local governments was 51.5 percent, he said.

Hata reported the figures to a regular cabinet meeting in the morning.

He said that with reductions in overstocked inventories going slightly more slowly than expected, the economy will probably start picking up early next year.

On Japanese aid to Russia, Hata said President Boris Yeltsin's sudden indefinite postponement Wednesday of a trip to Japan will not make Tokyo unwilling to provide emergency aid.

Japan is willing to supply humanitarian and technical aid to Russia without any delay, he said.

Saying it is important to help Russia's difficult efforts to transform to a market economy, Hata said Japan will also proceed with urgent joint projects with Russia.

Hata, leaving next week for a meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial countries in Washington, said the group may discuss measures for cooperation to stabilize currency markets.

"All (G-7) nations are agreed that stability in the currency markets is important," Hata said.

But the finance minister did not comment directly on a news report that G-7 finance ministers and central bankers will discuss a new multilateral method to cap the German mark and support the dollar in their meeting.

LDP Pledges Continued Economic Rescue Efforts

OW1109045492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) pledged further efforts to pump up the Japanese economy, predicting it will take at least two years to recover, industry officials said.

The officials said LDP executives made the pledge at a Friday [11 September] meeting with representatives of four major economic organizations.

The LDP leaders reportedly described the government's economic package implemented last month as only a shot in the arm, saying the LDP will take follow-up measures in fiscal 1993 and 1994.

The party leaders predicted full economic recovery would take two years, the officials said.

They said the ruling party will consider effective measures to make up for a revenue shortfall, leaving the possibility of issuing deficit-covering government bonds in the next fiscal year starting April 1.

The party representatives urged financial institutions to make self-help efforts to dispose of a huge volume of property they hold as collateral for bad loans, they said.

Tamisque Watanuki, LDP secretary general, headed the party delegation. The business representatives included Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

Bank of Japan Survey Shows Economy Worsening

*OW1109061292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT
11 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—A quarterly survey by the Bank of Japan [BOJ] showed Friday [11 September] the Japanese economy has worsened since May.

The survey, conducted in August and known as "tan-kan," showed the index for major manufacturers plunged to minus 37 from minus 24 in the previous survey in May.

The manufacturing index for December is estimated at minus 27.

The index for major nonmanufacturers worsened to minus 13 from plus 1 in the previous survey with the figure for December estimated at minus 9, the BOJ said.

The BOJ report said inventory adjustment progressed at a slower pace than expected, with the index of manufacturing goods inventories—the percentage of companies saying inventories are excessive minus the percentage answering that inventories are too small—rising to 38 from 32 in May.

The survey also showed that corporations predicted their fund-raising will remain difficult until December.

Overall, the central bank said the Japanese economy remains in a severe stage.

Takeshita Refutes Criticism of Budget Delay

*OW1109104592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT
11 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Friday that delays in passing the supplementary budget should not have a negative impact on the Japanese economy.

Speaking at a luncheon with business executives, Takeshita said that approval of the supplementary budget—a key pillar of the government's plan to pep up the sagging economy—could come by around the end of October.

He refuted critics who warn that delays could have a negative effect on the economy.

If the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and various ministries unveil their programs to promote economic growth as soon as they are formulated, the announcements should have a positive psychological affect, said Takeshita, the founder of the largest among the LDP's six factions.

Last month, the government announced a 10.7 trillion yen economic package which includes 8.6 trillion yen for public works projects as part of the supplementary budget.

North Korea

Japan Said Not Eligible for UN Security Council

*SK1009163192 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1601 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[“Japan Is Not Eligible for Permanent Membership of U.N. Security Council, Says Korean Foreign Ministry Spokesman”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry today answered a question put by a KCNA reporter regarding Japan's movement to become a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council.

Japan is, obviously, not eligible for permanent membership of the U.N. Security Council, he said, adding on:

Japan had inflicted immeasurable disasters and sufferings upon the Korean and other nations in Asia and the rest of the world during World War II. Nevertheless, she has not frankly repented of her aggression and war crimes still today, nearly half a century since then.

Japan has not made postwar settlements including the liquidation of the past with the DPRK, rather defending and prettifying the past of militarism than breaking with it. How can such a country play the role of a “political power” as a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council?

Moreover, Japan is trying to become a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council at a time when her past criminal deeds including such inhumane crimes as the problem of “comfort women for the army” have been brought to light one on the heels of another recently to the amazement of the world. This is an act bereft of conscience and reason. The fact itself eloquently tells that Japan is not qualified for permanent membership of the U.N. Security Council.

We think Japan must repent of her past criminal acts in explicit terms and properly liquidate it first and thereby win trust of the Korean and other peoples in Asia and the rest of the world before conceiving the idea of becoming a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council.

N-S Liaison Officials Discuss Plans for Talks

*SK1009161692 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1600 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Panmunjom, September 10 (KCNA)—The second contact between chief liaison officials of both sides for the North-South high-level talks was held today in the South sides' portion of Panmunjom.

At the contact, working matters including program of the 8th North-South high-level talks which will be held in Pyongyang were discussed.

Kim Il-song Speaks at Namibia's Nujoma Banquet*SK1109105692 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1015 GMT 11 Sep 92*

[Speech by President Kim Il-song at a banquet honoring Namibian President Sam Nujoma at Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on 11 September]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a speech at a banquet he arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall today in honour of President Sam Nujoma of the Republic of Namibia.

Warmly welcoming the visit to Korea by President Sam Nujoma, he said:

Comrade President, you are our close friend and brother, well known to our people for a long time.

You visited our country on several occasions when you were fighting for the freedom and liberation of Namibia and shaped and developed the history of friendship between the two peoples of Korea and Namibia. Today you have come to visit us as the head of a dignified, independent and sovereign state. Comrade President, your repeated visits to our country manifest your deep trust in us and at the same time illustrate the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two peoples.

It is extremely important under the present situation that we meet and exchange wide-ranging views on the matters of common concern.

Many changes are now taking place on the international arena and this requires that the countries which have achieved political independence should firmly adhere to the independent stand and continue to enhance the creative role of the popular masses, the driving force of history. When they firmly establish *chuche* and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the people and ensure that the popular masses fulfill their responsibility and role as masters of the state and society, the politically independent countries will be able to build a new independent and prosperous society successfully under any difficult conditions.

The Namibian people under the leadership of their outstanding leader comrade Sam Nujoma have long waged an unyielding struggle and finally succeeded in breaking the last chains of colonialism in Africa and achieving the country's independence.

Having embarked on the road of creating a new life, greeting the new morn of independence, the Namibian people are now striving to achieve national reconciliation and political stability, solve the land question, attain self-sufficiency in food and develop the national economy. This is a very encouraging development, and we believe that a bright future will unfold on the path followed by the Namibian people.

As our people rendered active support to the Namibian people in their struggle for national liberation in the past, so at present we regard as our own your just cause of building a new society and extend firm solidarity to the cause.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Namibian people greater successes in their struggle to remove the aftermath of the long-drawn colonial rule and apartheid, build a new prosperous society and ensure peace in Africa.

Holding high the banner of the *chuche* idea and filled with revolutionary optimism and confidence without vacillation even under the complicated situation, our people are now struggling to display further the superiority of our people-centred socialism which was chosen from their own faith and built by their own efforts and to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

The Korean nation is, on all accounts, the motive force for the reunification of our country.

Our people will unfailingly accomplish the cause of national reunification, the greatest, cherished desire of our nation, by achieving great national unity based on patriotism and the spirit of national independence.

We always remember that you, Comrade President, the South-West Africa People's Organization and the government and people of Namibia have supported our policy for national reunification and extended firm solidarity to our people in their endeavours for its realization.

Today, at a new turning point of the development of human history, the progressive people of the world are faced with the task of waging a dynamic struggle to make independence prevail throughout the world. A new free and peaceful world without domination and subjugation, aggression and war, will never come of its own accord; it can be built only by the joint efforts of the progressive people of the world who value justice and peace.

It is important to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement in winning independence for the whole world. The Tenth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries held recently in Jakarta has served as an important occasion to strengthen unity among the member nations and develop the non-aligned movement to meet the requirements of the present situation and the desires of the world people aspiring to independence.

In order to counter new challenges on the international arena, the non-aligned countries must make strenuous efforts to uphold the basic ideal and principles of the non-aligned movement, strengthen its unity, develop South-South cooperation in all fields of politics, the economy and culture on the principle of collective self-reliance and establish a new equitable international order.

The government of our Republic will, as in the past, so also in the future, steadfastly maintain its foreign policy of independence, peace, and friendship and strive to expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Namibian people and other peoples of non-aligned and developing countries.

We established close friendship a long time ago and have deepened comradeship in the struggle for sovereignty and independence. I believe that in the future, too, we will treasure our comradeship and advance hand in hand in the common cause of independence and peace.

Esteemed Comrade President, your current visit to our country will serve as an important occasion in further consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of our two countries and contribute to strengthening solidarity among the peoples of Asia and Africa.

Receives Namibian Medal

*SK1109112992 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1056 GMT 11 Sep 92*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received "Ongulumbaswe medal" of the Republic of Namibia.

Order of the national flag first class of the DPRK was awarded to President Sam Nujoma of the Republic of Namibia.

The awarding ceremony took place today.

Present on the occasion were the entourage of the Namibian president.

Vice-president Yi Chong-ok, Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and officials concerned were on hand.

After the ceremony, the two state leaders had a picture taken.

Holds Talks With Nujoma

*SK1109111092 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1000 GMT 11 Sep 92*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA)—Talks were held today between President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President Sam Nujoma of the Republic of Namibia.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Vice-president Yi Chong-ok; Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kim Tal-hyon, vice-premier of the Administration Council; Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the state commission of physical culture and sports; Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Kim Su-hak, minister of public health; and Kim Pyong-ki, DPRK ambassador e.p. [extraordinary and plenipotentiary] to Namibia.

On the opposite side were Theo-ben Gurirab, foreign minister; Ben Amathila, minister of trade and industry; Nickey Izambo, minister of health and social services; Pendukeni Ithana, minister of youth and sports; Festus

Naholo, under secretary for economy of the Central Committee of the South West Africa People's Organization; Eddie Amkongo, permanent secretary of the state house; and others. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Chong-il Receives Medal From Nujoma

*SK1109113292 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1058 GMT 11 Sep 92*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received "Ongulumbaswe medal" of the republic of Namibia.

President Sam Nujoma of the Republic of Namibia, now on an official goodwill visit to the DPRK, made public a decision to award the order to Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Kim Il-song Receives Delegation From Mozambique

*SK1109004992 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1612 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received a delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party headed by Feliciano Salomao Gundana, secretary general of the Central Committee of the party, on a visit to Korea.

Present there were Choe Tae-pok, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Daniel Saul Mbanze, Mozambican ambassador e.p. [extraordinary and plenipotentiary] to Korea.

On the occasion the head of the delegation conveyed to President Kim Il-song a personal letter and a gift of Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the Republic of Mozambique.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Receives Malaysian Crown Prince

*SK1109002192 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1607 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Tengku Mizan Zainal Abidin ibni Sultan Mahmud al Muktafi Billah Shah, the crown prince of Terengganu, Malaysia and president of the Asia-Pacific Taekwon-do Federation, and his party on a visit to Korea as an honorary guest to the 8th world taekwon-do championship, and Choe Hong-hui, president of the International Taekwon-do Federation [ITF], and the members of the ITF Council.

Present there were Vice-premier Chang Chol and chairman of the Korewn taekwon-do committee Cha Pyong-ok.

President Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

He was presented with gifts by the crown prince of Terengganu and President Choe Hong-hui.

He gave a luncheon for the guests.

Kim Il-song Inspects New Taekwondo Hall

*SK1109045592 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0425 GMT 11 Sep 92*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song inspected the newly-built taekwon-do hall Thursday.

He was accompanied by Yi Chong-ok and Pak Song-chol, vice-presidents, Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council, Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, Choe Kwang, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Han Song-ryong, secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], who are Politburo members of the WPK Central Committee, Choe Tae-pok, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Yun Ki-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Chang Chol, vice-premier and officials concerned.

And President Choe Hong-hui and the council members of the International Taekwon-do Federation who are staying here to participate in the 8th world taekwon-do championship also accompanied him.

The taekwon-do hall which has made its magnificent appearance in the Chongchun Street under the guidance and warm solicitude of our party is another monumental edifice in the era of the Workers' Party. It was built in a peculiar style as a good combination of the unique Korean national architecture and modern architecture.

The hall with a plottage of more than 60,000 square metres stands imposingly demonstrating the might of chuche Korea. It consists of a big gymnasium, some 120 big and small rooms, training halls, lounges, a swimming pool and a banquet hall, saunas, bath rooms, resting rooms, lodgings, a restaurant and other modernly-equipped public service and cultural facilities. It is available not only for international and domestic games but also for different functions.

Going round the hall, President Kim Il-song expressed his great satisfaction at the successful completion of such a magnificent edifice in a short span of time. He also expressed the hope that the 8th world taekwon-do championship to be opened in the hall would be greatly helpful to strengthening the friendship and solidarity among the world's progressive people and further developing and widely disseminating the technique of taekwon-do.

Then he, together with party and government senior officials accompanying him, appreciated a taekwon-do

demonstration of Korean instructors and players and highly estimated their successful performance.

Stating that taekwon-do is a very good exercise for the promotion of people's health, he gave highly important teachings in popularising it.

He posed for a picture with the instructors and players who gave their demonstration performance.

Kim Il-song Attends Childrens' Performance

*SK0909005092 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1548 GMT 8 Sep 92*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today saw a national art performance of kindergarteners at the Mansudae Art Theatre.

Kindergarteners presented him with bouquets of fragrant flowers.

Appreciating the performance were Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and educators.

The performance which began with a chorus of "We Fancy Ourselves in a Dream" included dance, tanso (Korean short bamboo flute) solo, instrumental music, male chorus and chorus to drumbeating.

The little performers well showed their life in growing as loyal and filial children under the loving care of the great leader and the party to take upon themselves the future of the socialist motherland.

The performance was acclaimed at the audience.

After the performance President Kim Il-song, waving to the enthusiastically cheering performers and audience, congratulated the children on their successful performance and had a picture taken with them.

U.S. Nuclear Submarines Said To Use ROK Port

*SK1109050792 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1149 GMT 7 Sep 92*

[Chong Pong-kil commentary: "Maneuvers To Make a Nuclear Base Brought to Light"]

[Text] As known, Kwak Cha-mun, former translator and liaison officer for the technical enlisted officers' room of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Chinhae naval base in South Korea, and Pae Won-su, liaison officer in charge of managing the Chinhae nuclear submarine base, have recently testified with factual data that Chinhae port is a nuclear base for the U.S. imperialists.

The South Korean magazine MAL notes in its September issue that the entry of nuclear weapons into South Korea or their transit via South Korea had been reported on several occasions but that it is the first time that their entry or transit is revealed as indisputable

facts, thanks to the testimonies of the people in charge, and these testimonies of Kwak Cha-mun and Pae Won-su are carried in the issue.

According to Kwak Cha-mun, he had witnessed innumerable times port calls by U.S. nuclear submarines at Chinhae base while he was serving as the officer in charge of naval management in Chinhae naval base, South Kyongsang Province, from June 1973 to July 1984. As he was responsible for repairing the submarines, he personally had access to the nuclear submarine interiors, looked at their contents, and confirmed that nuclear weapons were loaded in them.

Kwak Cha-man said that the construction of facilities for the nuclear submarines' port calls began in the spring of 1979 and ended in autumn that year. He also revealed that the nuclear submarines of the Seventh Submarine Battle Group of the U.S. Navy's Pacific Fleet began to call at Chinhae port in a full-fledged manner from then on. Liaison officer Pae Won-su, who took over the role Kwak Cha-mun had performed after his separation from military service, testified that the facilities for nuclear submarine port calls in Somo Island, Chinhae, are being repaired and improved at present and that the U.S. Navy nuclear submarines are making frequent calls at Chinhae base. He also said that many U.S. nuclear submarines enter Chinhae port during the period of Team Spirit exercises in particular and that another round of visits by nuclear submarines are expected in a few days. He added that it has something to do with the Focus Lens military exercise conducted from 19 August to 30 August and with the joint field maneuver conducted from 1 September to 5 September.

These facts indisputably prove that South Korea has thoroughly been turned into the U.S. imperialists' nuclear forward base and that the U.S. imperialists' and their puppets' raving about the withdrawal of the U.S. forces' nuclear weapons from South Korea is a downright lie. The facts also show that the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war maneuvers for northward invasion are being perpetrated more viciously.

As already known, South Korea has been turned into a U.S. imperialist nuclear war power magazine and a nuclear forward base full of about 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types. In this connection, the world's peace-loving people as well as our people have fiercely denounced the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war maneuvers, vigorously waging the struggle to force the nuclear weapons to be withdrawn from South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, in a flurry, raved as if they would withdraw the nuclear weapons from South Korea. The highest person in authority in South Korea announced the absence of nuclear weapons last year. Following this, U.S. President Bush publicly announced this year that the United States has withdrawn nuclear weapons from South Korea. However, the testimonies of Kwak Cha-mun and Pae Won-su only show that it is a deception designed to soothe public opinion at home and abroad,

that the nuclear weapons and nuclear war means are being continuously brought into South Korea, and that the rascals are more tenaciously adhering to nuclear war maneuvers.

In an interview with MAL, Pae Won-su said that Bush's announcement of the withdrawal of the sea-launched tactical nuclear missiles is worth noting as a sheer tactical measure. He said that the withdrawal of the nuclear weapons is a concept completely different from the abolition of nuclear weapons. He added that abolished nuclear weapons can never be used again, but the mere withdrawal of nuclear weapons is a military concept meaning that they can be deployed again whenever necessary. This is a very noteworthy statement. More to the point, we must suspect even more the existence of nuclear weapons in South Korea. Realistically, the U.S. imperialists, while conducting the Focus Lens war exercise, which is another form of the Team Spirit war exercise, have run amok with nuclear war maneuvers for northward invasion by bringing nuclear weapons and nuclear war equipment into South Korea. While conducting the field maneuver, the U.S. imperialists have brought nuclear submarines into South Korea.

There is no guarantee that the U.S. imperialists will not secretly hide the nuclear weapons and nuclear war means brought into South Korea under the pretext of war exercises. The realities show that the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war maneuvers for northward invasion are being more viciously conducted with the passage of time and that the nuclear threat is from the South directed at the North.

The U.S. imperialists should ponder the grave consequences arising from the reckless nuclear war maneuvers and withdraw its nuclear weapons and aggressor forces from South Korea without delay as demanded by the people.

*** Collectivism Hailed as 'Superior Management Method'**
922C0235 *Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean*
15 Jul 92 p 2

[Article by Ko Yong-tok: "Collectivism Is the Superior Management Method of the Socialist System"]

[Text] In our country, the matter of managing the socialist society to suit its essential nature has been brilliantly solved under the wise leadership of the party. That proud successes are being achieved in our people's revolutionary struggle and construction work and our style of socialism is being continuously consolidated and developed is significantly related to the fact that collectivism is being thoroughly embodied in all fields of social life.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows:

"Collectivism is one of the basic characteristics of the working class and the foundation of communist social life."

Collectivism is the foundation of the social life of socialism and of communism. The socialist, the communist, society has its basis in socialist, communist ownership of the means of production. Here, the interests of society and the interests of the individual are identical, and a comradely relationship is achieved in which one helps and leads the other in order to achieve the objectives that are common to one another. Therefore, collectivism is dominant and comes to form the foundation of social life.

Collectivism is the superior management method of the socialist system.

Collectivism is the superior management method of the socialist system because it is a basic guarantee for highly displaying the superiority of socialist democracy.

Democracy forms the basic method of political execution and in the political field the consolidation and development of society is significantly achieved through the development of democracy.

Genuine democracy is a democracy that is achieved only under socialism—a socialist democracy. The socialist democracy is a democracy based on collectivism and, consequently, the matter of displaying its superiority can be completely resolved only by thoroughly embodying the principle of collectivism.

Thoroughly embodying the collectivist principle makes it possible to most brilliantly achieve the ideals and objectives of socialist democracy.

Socialist democracy is a democracy in which all people possess socio-political life and share together the hardships and the joys of life while having as the supreme ideal a life of living as the master of the world and the master of their destiny. This kind of life that socialist democracy sets forth as its goal most accurately embraces the original demands of democracy, which should reflect the demands of the masses of the people and individuals.

Possessing socio-political life and wanting to live as the master of the world and one's own destiny, sharing together the joys and hardships of life, is the intrinsic demand of social man. Therefore, people come to regard most importantly an independent and creative life as the master of the state and society, even in socio-political life. The independent life of social man is a life as master of the state and society. It is the requirement of democratic freedom and equality and the condition for a happy material life. People who make up the social collectivity are independent entities and it is fitting that among them there exist independent relationships. Independent relationships between the individual members who comprise a social collectivity are achieved when democratic freedom and equality that tolerates no domination or bondage is guaranteed. Should democratic freedom and equality between each and every member that makes up the social collectivity not be guaranteed, individual freedom cannot be guaranteed and, what is

more, they cannot maintain and strengthen the social group. The genuine attainment of democracy can be guaranteed only when each member of the society has eternal socio-political life and they are combined into one socio-political organism.

The highest ideals of socialist democracy, in which all people have social-political lives and share the joys and hardships together and live as the masters of the world and of their own destiny, can be attained only when they thoroughly embrace the principles of collectivism. This is because only by basing this on the collectivist slogan of "One for all and all for one!" can the whole society form a single social-political entity and all people have social-political life and share together the hardships and joys of life.

The goal of the socialist democracy, in which all people combine into a single social-political entity according to the intrinsic demands of mankind, sharing woe and weal, can be achieved only by making collectivism the premise and thoroughly embodying the collectivist principle.

Thoroughly embracing the collectivist principle makes it possible not only to achieve most brilliantly the objectives of socialist democracy, but also makes it possible to genuinely guarantee the freedom and equality of the individual.

Thoroughly embodying the collectivist principle is an inevitable requirement for guaranteeing at a higher level the freedom and equality of the individual members of the socio-political organism based on comradely love and cooperation.

Comradely love and cooperation make it possible for the sovereignty and creativity of each member to be protected and enhanced and, furthermore, makes it possible to strengthen the sovereignty of the entire collectivity. This means that only when the relationship between democratic freedom and equality is based on collectivism is it possible to be combined with relations of comradely love and cooperation and to fully guarantee democracy in the real sense.

In this way, thoroughly embodying the collectivist principle in the political field makes it possible to genuinely guarantee at the highest level the democratic freedom and equality of the individual while strengthening greatly the united solidarity of the social group by further strengthening comradely love and cooperation between people to conform to the collectivist nature of socialist democracy.

The reason collectivism is a superior management method of the socialist system is that it also serves as a firm guarantee for the consolidation and development of socialist society in the economic field.

The consolidation and development of socialist society in the economic field is achieved through the transformation of the cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people, the endless expansion and development of

the all-people ownership system. The problem of converting the cooperative ownership to all-people ownership and continuously consolidating and developing the all-people ownership system can be completely achieved only by thoroughly embracing the collectivist principle in the economic field.

Embracing the collectivist principle makes it possible to successfully achieve the historic cause of converting cooperative ownership to all-people ownership so as to meet the inevitable requirements of socialist economic development.

Thoroughly embodying the collectivist principle in the management and operation of the cooperative economy is a basic requirement for continuously consolidating and developing cooperative management and converting it to all-people management. Only by managing and operating the cooperative economy by collectivist methods is it possible to raise the ideological consciousness of the farmers and enable them to firmly possess a high level of awareness as the masters of the common economy, as the masters who are responsible for the nation's "rice crock," and to actively participate in production and continuously consolidate and develop the cooperative economy.

Thoroughly embodying the collectivist principle not only makes it possible to consolidate and develop the cooperative economy, but also makes it possible to continuously expand and develop the all-people ownership system as well.

Thoroughly embodying the collectivist principle in the management and operation of all-people ownership is an indispensable requirement for strengthening the unified guidance of the state over enterprises and factories and achieving the continuous expansion and development of all-people ownership.

Carrying out the management and operation of factories and enterprises under the unified guidance of the state means, in a word, solving all problems arising in the operation and management of factories and enterprises, including the formulation of plans, application of socialist distribution principles, and the like in a unified manner within the scope of the state. In other words, resolving all problems arising in the management and operation of factories and enterprises not from the viewpoint of the profit of the individual factory and enterprise workers, but solving them from the viewpoint of the interests of the state, the interests of the masses of people.

All-people ownership is an ownership system in which all means of production are socialized throughout the entire country; it is a form of ownership which is aimed at contributing to the promotion of the welfare of all the people. The management and operation of all-people ownership cannot be carried out on the basis of benefits to the individual factory and enterprise as in the cooperative ownership system, but must be carried out under the unified guidance of the state. Therefore, in the management and operation of the all-people ownership

system, the development plan for the economy should be drawn up and executed in a unified manner within the scope of the state. The people's economy cannot be developed uniformly with good prospects by dividing up and distributing the amount earned according to factories and enterprises. That would create departmentalism and have the consequence of impeding the unified development of the socialist society.

Managing and operating the economy under the unified guidance of the state with the collectivist principle does not mean opposing the display of individuality and initiative of each factory and enterprise. It does oppose the kind of individuality and initiative in which each factory and enterprise ignores the common benefit of the entire society and pursues only the profit of each individual factory and enterprise. It does not, however, oppose each factory and enterprise from carrying out operations individually and under its own initiative, setting forth the common benefit of the entire society as the basic objective and carrying out its operations with individuality and initiative within that framework. It is appropriate that we more highly evaluate and give preferred treatment to those factories which do a better job in carrying out the unified plan of the state, and give more benefit to the state than to those factories and enterprises that do not.

When we look at it from this perspective, carrying out the independent economic accounting system—in which each factory and enterprise produces more by mobilizing and utilizing the various internal reserves and potential to the maximum and are evaluated according to their production performance—will fuse the interests of the factories and enterprises with the interests of the state and the society so as to suit the collectivist principle and will serve as a guarantee for fully ensuring the interests of both sides.

The issue of managing and operating factories and enterprises by collectivist methods according to the intrinsic demands of socialist society can be brilliantly achieved only when we thoroughly implement the Taean work system created by the great leader.

All functionaries and workers should dynamically advance the revolution and construction and further consolidate and develop the socialist system by more highly displaying collectivism in all fields of social life under the revolutionary slogan of "One for all and all for one!" and by resolutely solving all problems by the collectivist method.

South Korea

North Borders Reportedly 'Completely Sealed Off'
SK1109014392 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0100 GMT 11 Sep 92

[AP-YONHAP report from Beijing]

[Text] According to Western diplomats in Beijing on 10 September, North Korea recently banned Chinese tourists from entering the North across the border in retaliation for China's establishment of diplomatic relations with the ROK. These diplomats, who recently had visited the border regions, said that the Chinese tourists had been told that the borders are completely sealed off but that North Korea was admitting Chinese businessmen and those with relatives in North Korea.

The Western diplomats said that they have not heard anything about the report that there had been riots in some North Korean cities.

DPRK Cancels Attendance at Seoul Forum

SK0709004692 Seoul YONHAP in English 2349 GMT 6 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (YONHAP)—North Korea is severely restricting contact with the outside world, cutting off its trade routes to China and canceling scheduled visits by foreigners, including Americans, since the establishment of diplomatic relations between South Korea and China.

North Korea has notified experts on Asian affairs from the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) of the cancellation of a planned visit in early October to attend a joint seminar, a diplomatic source in Seoul said Sunday. Pyongyang gave no specific reason for the cancellation, said the source, who declined to be identified.

North Korea has also canceled a visit by Prof. So Tae-suk of the East-West Center, a research organization on Asian and Pacific affairs based in Honolulu, Hawaii, the source said.

The source said it appeared that North Korea was avoiding contact with the outside world because it had not completed the readjustment of its foreign policy and ways to persuade its citizens of the establishment of diplomatic relations between South Korea and China Aug. 24. North Korea's official media have not made any mention so far of Seoul-Beijing ties.

Ministry Says North Upgrading Weapons, Missiles

SK1009041492 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Sep 92 p 3

[Text] Despite its harsh economic situation and seemingly thawing inter-Korea relations, North Korea is strengthening its military buildup, according to the Defense Ministry yesterday.

North Korea has increased troops from 995,000 last year to 1,010,000 this year, compared with 665,000 in South Korea.

The North has also increased the number of tanks from 3,600 last year to 3,700 this year as well as artillery, missiles and combat ships, said a Defense Ministry official.

North Korea has also begun to produce and export SCUD missiles with a range of 500km, and is developing

Nodong 1 which has a 1,000km range and SCUD-X missiles with a 1,500 to 2,000km range, said Maj. Gen. So Won-sik, director of the ministry's North Korean Affairs Division.

Pyongyang is becoming more isolated by the recent normalization of diplomatic ties between Seoul and Beijing, and when it fails in domestic or foreign policies, there is the possibility that the North may attempt to invade the South, So said.

So said that the number of North Korean large-scale military exercises has dropped since the late 1980s, adding, however, they have begun to increase again since August.

In August, North Korean ground forces conducted 25 percent more exercises than the 10-year average, and its air forces conducted as many as 400 sorties a day, So said.

On the 60th anniversary of the North Korean armed forces in April, the North held its largest-ever ceremony to show off its military power, So said.

The North is also strengthening chemical and biological warfare capability, which poses a serious threat, So said.

Execution of Mutineers in DPRK Reported

SK0209020492 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0130 GMT 2 Sep 92

[YONHAP from Tokyo]

[Text] Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN, quoting a government source, reports from Seoul that a military rebellion that occurred in North Korea in 1991 was caused by a military unit mobilized for construction work. It reports that 10 people who led the rebellion, including three regimental commanders, were executed.

The newspaper reports that the incident was confirmed by a North Korean source in China. The newspaper adds that, even though the rebellion was not a premeditated antigovernment movement, because the cause of the rebellion was due to the unit's dissatisfaction with construction work, no other movement against the system within North Korea has been reported in more detail than this rebellion.

Probe Shows DPRK Funded Party Leader

SK0709024592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 7 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (YONHAP)—The Agency for National Security Planning announced Monday that the interim results of an investigation of Kim Nak-chung, a co-leader of the defunct Minjung Party (Party of the Masses), showed that he and three others had spied for North Korea for nearly four decades.

Kim, 57, had worked as "a typical spy in place" for North Korea for the last 36 years under the guise of a progressive intellectual, trying to establish, among other things, a legal

progressive political party on orders from North Korea, an Agency spokesman told a news conference.

Kim had received 2.1 million U.S. dollars from North Korea for political funds and for espionage activities, he said.

Part of the money, said to be the largest amount ever handed to a North Korean spy, was spent on the campaigns of Chang Ki-pyo, 47, and 17 other Minjung Party candidates in the March 24 general elections, the spokesman said.

Following the arrest of Kim and the three others, the Agency questioned 41 people, including Minjung Party President Yi U-chae. The Agency would continue to watch people who had received funds from Kim or were implicated in his activities, the spokesman said.

The Agency said that out of the 2.1 million dollars (1.6 billion won) Kim received from North Korea, he spent some 79 million won to support the general election campaigns of Chang Ki-pyo and 17 other Minjung candidates, to form the party and other political organizations, and as operational funds.

The Agency seized 1 million dollars in 10,000 hundred-dollar bills hidden in Kim's house in Kalhyn-tong, Unpyong-ku, Seoul, that he intended to use during the presidential election in mid-December, the spokesman said.

Other material evidence included a small Belgian-made Browning pistol, 48 rounds of ammunition, a wireless transmitter and short-wave radio for receiving orders from North Korea, decoding and code books and a liquefied hydrocyanic acid ampules disguised as fountain pens and Korean seals for suicide, he said.

Kim Nak-chung was also an adviser to Minsahyop (the Council for Democratic Reforms and Social Progress). Among the three others arrested is Sim Kum-sop, 63, president of Chonghae Co., a life jacket company run in partnership with Kim.

The Agency identified the two others as Kwon Tu-yong, 63, formerly an adviser to Minjung Party, and No Chung-son, 52, secretary-general of the Peaceful Unification Research Society.

According to the Agency, Kim crossed the Imjin River in June 1955 and entered North Korea, where he was recruited as an espionage agent. After receiving a year of training, he sneaked back into South Korea to spy for North Korea.

In February 1990, Kim contacted a 35-year-old North Korean agent named Choe and a 65-year-old top North Korean spy named Im with the rank of a cabinet official, the Agency spokesman said.

They instructed Kim to organize a legal political party as a front for the North Korean Workers Party and gave him money.

Capitalizing on his career as a college lecturer and a labor activist, Kim played a key role in various groups campaigning for unification at any cost and in anti-nuclear groups, the spokesman said. In various books, magazine and newspaper articles as well as lectures and appearances on talk shows, he advocated the North Korean policy of unification by confederation.

In September 1991, he single-handedly funded the founding of the Peaceful Unification Research Society and recruited progressive professors, politicians, lawyers and dissidents as its members, the Agency said.

The Agency said it will continue to investigate the activities of the Kim Nak-chung group. In addition, the Agency is pursuing the information that there are other espionage networks active on campuses and in labor unions. The Agency is working to round up all the suspects, it said.

ROK, PRC Review Communique for Summit Talks

*SK0509092192 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
5 Sep 92 p 2*

[Text] It was learned on 4 September that the ROK and PRC are reviewing a plan to jointly announce basic principles on friendship and good-neighborly relations between the two countries during President No Tae-u's upcoming visit to China from 27 to 30 September.

The joint announcement will reflect the political will of the ROK and PRC to establish basic relations between themselves and will be issued in the form of an agreement reached at the summit talks between President No and Chinese President Yang Shangkun.

President No Tae-u will arrive in Beijing on the afternoon of 27 September and hold summit talks with President Yang Shangkun on 28 September. He is also scheduled to hold talks with party General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng, respectively, on 29 September.

It was also learned that in the announcement, the two countries will express regrets for the unfortunate events in the past, including the participation in the Korean war, and will stress measures for cooperation between the two governments to strengthen friendship and good-neighborly relations between the two sides.

A relevant high-ranking government official stated that "the government initially planned to announce a joint communique defining the basic relations between the ROK and PRC. However, the Chinese pointed out that they had not had a previous case of releasing such a communique under the state of established diplomatic relations [sugyo sangtae], thus showing disapproval. Therefore, the ROK and PRC are approaching an agreement in which they will illustrate their two countries' basic relations, including an expression of regret for the past events, as well establish forward-looking relations in a joint announcement to be issued after the summit talks." He said that the two countries are discussing

including in the joint announcement contents on the same level as those issued in the Moscow declaration during President No Tae-u's visit to Moscow in December 1990, immediately after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union. This official also revealed that "the issue of concluding a treaty on friendship and cooperative relations between the two countries is subject to discussion. President No Tae-u reportedly will tour the Forbidden City in Beijing and the Great Wall while staying in Beijing. However, the issue of him visiting Shanghai on his way home is being reconsidered due to difficulties in securing his personal safety.

ROK, PRC To Upgrade Trade Agreements

SK1109050092 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0400 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Report by correspondent Choe Chong-pang from Bangkok]

[Text] The ROK and Chinese trade ministers held talks in Bangkok this morning, which is the first time since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The two ministers discussed pending issues for economic cooperation between the two countries, agreeing to hold trade ministers talks regularly every year.

Han Pong-su, ROK trade and industry minister, and Li Lanqing, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, who are participating in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] conference, agreed at today's talks to upgrade the trade agreement and the investment protection agreement, which have been promoted at the civilian level so far, to an intergovernmental agreement to be signed during President No Tae-u's upcoming visit to China.

At today's talks, Minister Li Lanqing promised that the Chinese Government will render active support to the industrial parks under construction by ROK enterprises in Tianjin, China.

Minister Li Lanqing said that China is currently inviting many foreign enterprises to construction projects in China, such as to build highways, railways, new airports, and expand communications facilities, and requested that ROK enterprises participate in communications facilities in particular. Minister Han Pong-su promised to positively consider this.

PRC-ROK Trade Not To Affect Taiwan

SK1109090992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0853 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 11 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea-China diplomatic normalization will not negatively affect Taiwan, Li Lanqing, Chinese foreign economic relations and trade minister, said Friday.

The Seoul-Beijing diplomatic normalization will not result in any bad influence to a third country, Li was

quoted as saying in talks with South Korean trade and industry minister Han Pong-su.

Li and Han had met on the closing day of the fourth ministerial conference of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) here.

"The term 'third country' apparently meant Taiwan. It was an indirect expression of China's position about Taipei's negative reaction to Seoul-Beijing relations," one South Korean official said.

Taipei Bars ROK Shipping Between Taiwan, Japan

SK1009100092 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Sep 92 p 8

[AFP, YONHAP report from Taipei]

[Text] On 8 September, a Taiwan Government official said that in retaliation to the establishment of ROK-PRC diplomatic relations, Taiwan is going to prohibit Korean shipping companies from operating between Taiwan and Japan.

(Cheg Chun-ping), spokesman for the aviation administrative department of the Taiwan Ministry of Communication, said: The Taiwan communication minister is going to take this prohibitive measure soon. Korean shipping companies will, however, be given a specified probationary period.

Relevant officials in the Taiwan press and Taiwan shipping companies said that the measure prohibiting Korean ships from operating between Taiwan and Japan will be taken on 15 September, the same day Korean airlines are prohibited from operating in Taiwan.

The spokesman also said: The ROK has recently taken a measure that prohibits Taiwan Shipping companies from operating between the ROK and Japan. If the ROK cancels this, Taiwan will withdraw its retaliatory measure.

He continued: Because Taiwan cannot stop all maritime activities with the ROK, the Ministry of Communication will continue to look into the unfair rivalry between the ROK and Taiwan.

The Korean Shipping Owners' Association, which has called on Taiwan to delay taking such a measure, has continued meeting with the Taiwan Shipping Owners' Association. No progress, however, was made at the meetings.

ROK Tries To Sell Former Embassy to Taiwan

SK0509095992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0919 GMT 5 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 5 (YONHAP)—The government is seeking to sell Korea's former embassy building in Taipei to Taiwanese authorities after the embassy was vacated by Sept. 23 as planned.

"The government is trying, if possible, to sell the embassy building worth about 400,000 U.S. dollars to

Taiwan at the market price. We understand the Taiwanese Government would agree to it," said a government official Saturday.

He said a working-level team visiting Taiwan along with a high-level private mission on Sept. 15 will discuss the issue with Taiwanese authorities.

Immediately after the breakoff of diplomatic relations late last month, Taiwan demanded that the embassy ground be reverted to the original state, that was, demolition of the building.

Lately, however, Taiwanese authorities unofficially offered to buy the building at a considerable amount of cash.

Since the embassy yard extending 2,240 square meters has been leased by Taiwan, the building alone is owned by Korea. The building is supposed to be dismantled anyway because a subway is set to be built beneath the embassy ground several years later.

UPP Head Mentions Plans To Absorb North

*SK0809045292 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
8 Sep 92 p 2*

[Text] Chairman Chong Chu-yong of the United People's Party [UPP] spoke at a policy discussion session held on 7 September at the Press Center under the joint auspices of three reporters' organizations. He said that "all those former Hyundai Business Group employees who now work for the UPP are those who voluntarily joined the UPP and now work for the party, receiving salaries from it." He said that "therefore, there is no legal flaw in their status, and employees of the Hyundai Group are members of the UPP."

Chairman Chong said that "the inheritance tax and gift tax of our country have reached the levels of advanced countries, and I see no need to revise them."

Chairman Chong said that "if the UPP takes the reins of power, South Korea can reunify the country within five years by absorbing North Korea."

More Government Election Abuse Alleged

*SK0809030892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0011 GMT
8 Sep 92*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (YONHAP)—A former county chief, in his second expose of alleged illegal election campaigning, has claimed the government mobilized all official organizations at provincial and county levels to help ruling party candidates during the March 24 general elections.

Han Chun-su, former chief of Yongi County in South Chungchong Province, held his second press conference in a week Monday [7 September] night and claimed that the provincial governor, head of the Agency for National Security Planning, district prosecutor, police chief and commander of the army division stationed in the province all took part in campaigning at the provincial level.

On the county level, Han said, county and police chiefs, leaders of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party's [DLP] local chapters and agricultural cooperative officials took part in illegal campaigning for DLP candidates.

In case of Yongi County, Han said that he and county police Chief So Tong-yong, a brother of the DLP candidate, Yim Chae-kil, and several other officials from public offices in the county met five times between March 16 and 20 to work out strategy for the DLP candidate.

Han, 61, claimed that even Chongwadae [presidential residence] actively took part in the campaign for Yim, a former presidential aide. A Chongwadae official, identifying himself as Kim Pan-hyon, asked his county to report on prospective candidates and their chances of winning the general election in November 1991, Han said.

Han said his testimony was based on his diary, in which he had made an entry every day since 1989. He said he was prepared to submit his diary if asked by the authorities.

In addition, Han said county officials undertook a publicity campaign on 142 households on March 15 for the DLP candidate.

With regard to the prosecutor's request for him to appear for questioning, Han said he would make himself available only after the government took action against those above the level of provincial governor for the abuse of their official positions during the election.

Han has been under the protection of the Democratic Party since he first exposed vote-buying for Yim, who nevertheless lost his election race.

Satellite Successfully Transmits Broadcast

*SK0909233192 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 Sep 92 p 3*

[Text] Korea's first satellite, Uribyol No. 1, successfully transmitted a broadcast in Korean yesterday, 27 days after it was placed in orbit, and it is expected to send photographic information of the Korean peninsula soon.

According to sources at the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, the institute managed to receive the transmission from the satellite and deliver the information on Korea to other sources at the specified time and location.

Officials at KAIST's earth station said anyone with a mobile telecommunication unit can receive the broadcast on a wavelength of 435MHz (megahertz) and the information can subsequently be sent on a frequency of 88105MHz on ordinary radios.

The conversion of information from the satellite can be executed easily and the general public will be able to access the broadcasts indirectly in Korean in the near future, they said.

The Korean peninsula was only accessible to Uribyol No. 1 from 8:00 p.m. till 8:00 a.m. the next day but the time frame has been advanced to between 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m. the next day.

As a result, the officials said, the satellite will be able to transmit photographic information on the Korea peninsula by as early as this weekend.

The satellite, which weighs only 50 kilograms, is equipped with the most advanced digital signal processing and high-definition earth survey equipment, they explained.

With the sophisticated equipment, Uribyol will perform various missions including the relay of telecommunications between earth stations in Korea and the Sejong Base manned by South Korean scientists.

* Private Groups Back Presidential Candidates

922C0226A Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean
26 Jul 92 pp 14-23

[By reporters: "Private Organizations of the Three Presidential Candidates Are All Set to Go"]

[Text] Since the Central Election Management Committee issued the warning on 10 July that formation of private organizations by the presidential candidates of the ruling and opposition parties and electioneering by such organizations constitute violations of the election law, private organizations of the presidential candidates have become a focus of attention.

Earlier, Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] presidential candidate Kim Yong-sam [YS] had established the headquarters for overall management of his private organizations and set out to expand his campaign network in earnest. By placing Minju Sanakhoe [the Democratic Alpine Society], an existing private organization, in the center of the network and absorbing Wolgyesuhoe [the Laurel Society] of the DJP [former Democratic Justice Party] faction, YS is all out for solid voter support, seeing expansion and strengthening of the private organizations as a key to victory.

Kim Tae-chung [KTC] of the Democratic Party [DP] has Yonchong [Minju Yonhap Chongnyon Tongjihoe or the Youth Comrades Society of the National Democratic Alliance] as the vanguard; at the same time, he is in the process of creating or rebuilding such organizations as Minju Tonguhoe [the Society for Democracy] and Karak Chongch'in-hoe [the Karak Royal Descendants Association].

Chong Chu-yong [Chong] of the Unification National Party [UNP] is expanding or reorganizing existing organizations such as Chiyoksahoe Kyoyuk Hyobuihoe [Community Educational Councils], with the backing of the Hyundai Group. Following is a close look at the three presidential candidates' private organizations.

["YS, DLP Candidate" by U Chong-chang]

YS has inherited even President No's force and now his 30-odd divisions are showing accelerated moves.

You cross the Wonhyo Bridge from the Youido side and proceed to the Yongsan electronics shopping center. Past the tall Hanguk Idong Tongsin building to your right, you will see next to it a bit smaller building of Hant'ong Engineering whose official address is: KCE Bldg, 3-ka Hangang-ro Yongsan-ku, Seoul. This is none other than the "H Building" frequently mentioned in the press these days. The reason this building abruptly became so famous is that it houses YS' "private organizations general management headquarters" [POGMH] on its first and second floors.

Ostensibly, the YS force tentatively calls it Hanminjok Ponyonghoe [the Korean National Prosperity Society]. Activities of the YS private organizations are noteworthy because they are the groups YS can trust most deep in his heart in the presidential election. Therein lies the importance of POGMH.

Leading the POGMH is Rep. Choe Hyong-u, its director general. There are two major committees under him—the Organization Committee (chaired by Rep. So Sok-chae) and the Public Relations Committee (chaired by Rep. Pak Kwan-yong). Operating under the former is the Administrative Office of Organization (headed by Yu Chae-ho), while the Public Relations Committee has under it: the P.R. Operations Office (head: Ho Sul), the Public-Opinion Survey Office (head: Pak Chong-son), the General Planning Office (head: Kim Hyok-kyu), the Press Strategy Team (head: Yi Won-chong).

The Organization and P.R. committees occupy the first and second floors of the building respectively. The total floor space in their use is approximately 360 pyong. YS' private organizations, previously scattered in various parts of Seoul, moved in here between late June and early July. Because of the limited space, only key staff members came to be in charge of liaison and control of their organizations and work on P.R. materials, etc. Originally, it was planned to officially open the POGMH and vow election victory on 6 July at ceremonies attended by YS; however, the plan was put off indefinitely after a leak to the press.

Characteristically, the POGMH is staffed exclusively by "YS men" and members of the RDP [former Reunification Democratic Party] faction. Its director general, Rep. Choe Hyong-u, is commonly perceived as YS' right-hand man. Rep. So Sok-chae, organization chairman, was formerly a secretary for YS, while Pak Kwan-yong, P.R. chairman, is a leading RDP-faction legislator. Meanwhile, Press Strategy Team leader Yi Won-chong is the RDP faction's assistant spokesman in the DLP and chairman of the DLP chapter of Kangso-A District, Seoul.

Common to POGMH officers responsible for working-level affairs, namely the heads of the Administrative Office of Organization and other offices, is that they are

not political figures. They were "drafted" for their personal relationships with YS. They unanimously say that "we are here temporarily just to help the work (the presidential election). We will return to where we were when it is over."

Yu Chae-ho (52), director of the Administrative Office of Organization, is a professional manager who formerly served as president of Poongsan Metal Corporation. A graduate of the Korea University [KU] law school, he entered the Samsung Group in the Group's fifth-term public hiring. Among those who joined Samsung at the same time were Kyong Chu-hyon, presently vice chairman of Samsung General Chemical, and Yu Han-sop, president of Sinsegye. After leaving the Samsung Group—his last position in the Group was the chief of Export Section of Samsung Co.—he worked as vice president of Poongsan Inc., president of Poongsan Corporation U.S.A., and president of Poongsan Metal Corporation in that order. The relationship between Yu and YS dates back to 1963 when they met for the first time, Yu as president of the KU student body and YS as a younger member of the National Assembly.

Pak Chong-son (37), head of the Public-Opinion Survey Office, is a specialist in his field. After graduating from the Yonsei University [YU] sociology department, he studied political science at Keio University in Japan. In 1987, he opened Hyondae Research Co. specializing in public opinion polls and became its head. Last year he moved to Media Research Co. to work as a member of its research board. When he was the head of Hyondae Research, Pak did a great deal of opinion survey work for the YS camp and, for that reason, he frequently met YS and his second son, Hyon-chol. Originally, Kim Hyon-chol was to head the Public Opinion Survey Office; as some pointed out, that sort of arrangement would not sit well, Pak was brought in to replace him.

Ho Sul (49), head of the P.R. Operations Office, is an ex-journalist who once worked as deputy director of the CHOSON ILBO publications bureau. He graduated from Kyongbuk High School and the Seoul National University [SNU] Korean literature department. He joined the YS force in April this year at YS's request. He formed a P.R. team at the time of the DLP race for the party nomination, backing up YS. He is responsible for the YS image-making and the making of P.R. materials. Little is known about Kim Hyok-kyu, head of the General Planning Office, except that he once managed YS's private organization in Pusan and lived subsequently in the United States as a businessman.

Altogether, about 30 YS private organizations are under the command of these people. The largest and best known of them is Minju Sanakhoe. It was reorganized a number of times recently and is currently chaired by Choe Hyong-u; its vice chairmen are: Reps. Kim Tok-yong, Hwang Myong-su, So Chong-won and Kang In-sop, and former Reps. Pak Chong-yul and Hwang Pyong-tae, who are all close to YS. Former Rep. Pak Tae-kwon was appointed to the organization's director general, a

post equivalent to secretary general. Although Pak Tae-kwon has no special relationship with YS, Choe Hyong-u thinks highly of his administrative ability.

Its current membership is 150,000. It was more than a million at the time of the 1987 presidential election; following YS' defection from the opposition to the ruling camp, however, the membership fell and local organizations virtually collapsed. Through introduction of organized management including computerization, the YS side is striving to restore it to the 1987 level. Minju Sanakhoe still has its main office in Mugyo-tong, Chungku, Seoul.

Just as large in size as Minju Sanakhoe are Hant'onghyop and Wolgyesuhoe [the Laurel Society]. Originally, they were not YS's private organizations but President No Tae-u's. "President No promised Candidate Kim to turn them over to him in the interest of DLP victory in the presidential election," said a source at the YS camp, adding that "I understand that they have been absorbed into the POGMH." The source declined to answer questions as to who are managing Hant'onghyop and Wolgyesuhoe, however.

The YS private organizations include a religious group, namely Nara Sarang Hyobuihoe (Nasahyop) [the Love-the-Country Conference], which was formed in early June this year by elders of the Chunghyon Church, YS' church. Kim Cha-saeng (54), an elder, is its chairman, and Son Kyong-su, also an elder, is its planning director.

Kim Cha-saeng is a 20-year-old church friend of YS', whom YS calls "my comrade in faith." At the time of the 1987 presidential election, he set up a "Church Affairs Research Institute" and campaigned for YS. In May this year, he published a book titled *Hear Our Prayer*, a collection of YS' Sunday prayers. Also, in support of YS, he and Son Kyong-su, in July last year attended the "Prayer Meeting for the Country" held at the Mudungsan tourist hotel in Kwangju.

Nasahyop was formed for the purpose of heading off any malicious propaganda about YS' Christian faith. YS had a tough game in the 1987 presidential election because of the false propaganda alleging his membership in the Unification Church. Five or six of the 70 elders at the Chunghyon Church reportedly moved to form Nasahyop on grounds that there were no assurances of history not repeating itself. Nasahyop is expanding its organization among Christians throughout the country. It has its office in Sanga Building in Youido, Seoul.

What should be noted in connection with his private organization in the religious area is YS' special interest in Buddhism. Amid an indirect support by President No Tae-u, YS is in frequent contact with Buddhist leaders, openly. Separately from these contacts, he is giving all sorts of private assistance to the Chogyae and Taego orders of Buddhism as well as to the Buddhist General Council, through Min Ul-sik, deputy director of the Religious Bureau of the Central Party Headquarters, who is known for wide contacts with Buddhist leaders.

Nevertheless, with the fact that he is an elder in the Christian church working as a drawback, YS is known to be experiencing difficulty in expanding his organization in this area.

Although small in scale, Minju Sahoe Yonguso [the Democratic Social Research Institute] and the Impact Korea exercise as great influence as any of the YS private organizations. Minju Sahoe Yonguso does various details for YS, including conducting polls, setting speech lines, filing press articles, and managing people around YS.

The director of Minju Sahoe Yonguso is Om Hyo-hyon, 55, a graduate of the SNU German literature department, who worked as KBS correspondent and West German information officer in the past. His elder brother and YS graduated from the same high school, Kyongnam High School. Meanwhile, Kim Hyon-chol, YS' second son, is an adviser on the overall operations of this organization. Upon the start of the POGMH, Om Hyo-hyon became a member of the its P.R. Committee.

While Om is gone, Minju Sahoe Yonguso—located on the fourth floor of Mijin Building at 77 Chunghak-tong, Chongno-ku, Seoul—is being taken care of by Kim Hyon-ho, 33, chief of the research section, and Pak Tae-chung, chief of the computer section. Kim Hyon-ho served as chairman of the Campus Circles Association at Songgyungwan University in the past; Pak Tae-chung is a Songgyungwan University graduate and computer specialist. This institute has a 4-mega-class computer from the RDP days whose file contains a namelist of about 30,000 persons including alumni of Kyongnam junior and senior high schools with whom YS maintains close relationships, members of the Samsu Society, and church-related people.

The mission of the Impact Korea is to help YS fill up whatever deficiencies he has. It provides policy advice and suggestions and assesses developments as requested. Established in August 1980, it was a powerful group in its early days—reports prepared by it were delivered directly to YS—but began losing its influence gradually since YS' nomination as the DLP presidential candidate and the establishment of the POGMH.

The director of the Impact Korea is Chon Pyong-min (46), who was once the planning chief of Hyondae Sahoe Yonguso [the Modern Social Research Institute]. His job before joining the YS camp was policy development and public opinion surveys for the ruling sphere. Under him are people who had in the past worked in intelligence agencies, as well as political-science and sociology researchers.

Other YS private organizations unveiled so far include: the Koje Natives Fellowship Association made up by people from Koje Island, YS's native place; the Tongyong and Kyongnam junior and senior high school alumni, and the Samsu Society (a group of YS' classmates at Kyongnam junior and senior high schools). The YS camp was reluctant to reveal these groups that are bound by YS' school ties and hometown relationships, asserting that strictly speaking, they are not private organizations.

Of the YS private organizations, professional groups are difficult to find facts about. The POGMH plans to divide the Korean society into five professional areas—specialists, people sharing same interests, economy, labor, and farm and fishing communities—and, based on it, intensify its campaign among lawyers, professors, doctors, labor unionists, small and mid-size businessmen, show-business people, stall keepers, and various hobby clubs. To begin with, legislators of the RDP faction are managing the organizations in this respect on YS's behalf by dividing the work among themselves according to their own professional records.

Acknowledging this fact, one of them said that "I find it troublesome to get this kind of fact out because it will very likely do harm to people involved."

Currently, the POGMH is operating surreptitiously because YS is against a premature heating of the presidential campaign. With a DLP reshuffle scheduled for mid-August, the YS private organizations are likely to rise rapidly to the surface, however.

["KTC, DP Candidate," by Sin Chong-nok]

Private organizations of KTC, DP chairman, also have begun the process of expansion and reorganization in preparation for the presidential election.

After Minhonyon [Minju Honjong Yonguhoe or the Democratic Constitutional Government Research Society], Tonguhoe [the Comrades Society], and Pyonguhoe [Pyongmin Chonuhoe or the Comrades-in-Arms Society for Peace and Democracy]—all DP's auxiliary organizations—got together and started a new organization called Minju Tonguhoe on 9 July, Yonchong recently held a national convention and got on with its reorganization. Also, T'ongil Sanhahoe [the United Climbers Society], affiliated with Co-Chairman Yi Ki-taek's faction, and Karak Minju Uiwonhoe [the Karak Democratic Legislators Society], which is a group of DP legislators belonging to Karak Chongch'inhoe, are preparing for total mobilization to carry the Yongnam region.

Separate from these moves, KTC has set out to "organize specialist groups" in a big way, increasing his contacts with intellectual strata, including religious leaders, journalists, cultural activists and artists.

Under these circumstances, Yonchong has so far been ahead of all other KTC private organizations with its organizing power. Yonchong is a typical KTC private organization which was formed in March 1980 with a 12-member central committee as its axis, including Kim Hong-il, KTC's eldest son and presently Yonchong's honorary president; Mun Hui-sang of the DP; Rep. Yi Sok-hyon, and Pae Ki-son, deputy head of the KTC secretariat. I collapsed even before it held its inaugural convention because of the 17 May [1980] martial law, but was rebuilt prior to the 1987 presidential election. Ex-Yonchong members elected to the 14th National Assembly are: Chong Kyun-hwan (Kochang, North Cholla Province), Kim Chung-cho (Yosu, South Cholla

Province), Choe Chae-sung (Iksan, North Cholla Province), and Pak Chi-won (national constituency), as well as Mun Hui-sang and Yi Sok-hyon.

On 11 and 12 July, Yonchong held its seventh national convention and a workshop for core members at Pulam Youth Hostel in Yangju County, Kyonggi Province. While the convention was ostensibly for improving personnel administration, it was actually devoted to round-the-clock strategy debates on the presidential election. The Yonchong leadership, seeing the group's impatient activities in the last presidential election as having backlashed negatively, adopted new catchphrase for the upcoming presidential election—"Keep Your Heart Warm but Your Touch Soft" and "Quietly but Steadily." The group thus fell in line with the "plan for a new KTC" that seeks a moderate image of the DP presidential candidate.

The move is also directly linked with a change in the campaign method. According to a Yonchong source, it will focus on "activities to monitor balloting" in the coming election. To avert interventions by government officials, members will be mobilized during the campaign period to track heads of neighborhood units. Thus, separately from the party, Yonchong will engage in monitoring activities in the more than 15,000 electoral districts throughout the country.

Mun Hui-sang (Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province), chairman of the Yonchong Central Committee, said: "In the 1987 presidential election, Yonchong members performed the vanguard role during the campaign by working as security guards and clapping their hands. As a result, they were sometimes called 'flagmen.' But the situation has changed now. The party is also against us doing that sort of things."

According to sources, Yonchong has secured a total membership of 300,000 in its 288 branches throughout the country. In their own estimate, however, the number of members who can be mobilized in the campaign will be approximately 30,000. Thus, two members will be deployed in each of the 15,000-odd electoral districts. In preparation, Yonchong reorganized 158 branches at regional conventions and is planning to conduct a total of 300 regional workshops for intensive training of members as election observers.

Presently, KTC and Yi Ki-taek, DP co-chairmen, are Yonchong's honorary advisers, while members of the DP Supreme Committee and National Assembly Vice Speaker Ho Kyong-man serve as advisers. Meanwhile, the Yonchong Guidance Committee has 100 members including the more than 70 DP legislators, whose role is to cover the organization's operational expenses. Members of the presidium—including Chairman Mun Hui-sang, Honorary Chairman Kim Hong-il and the 10 vice chairmen—cover the expenses of the Yonchong central operations amounting to 10 million won [W] monthly, while each adviser contributes W200,000 monthly and each Guidance Committee member W50,000 to make up the balance.

Several DP legislators refused to serve on the Guidance Committee, a few of them reportedly promising to "contribute a sizable sum of money when needed" and others saying that they "find the monthly contribution of W50,000 a burden."

Chairman Mun Hui-sang said: "At the time of the 1987 presidential election, the central chapter alone spent more than W200 million and, counting regional chapters too, Yonchong spent some W5 billion, and we covered all those expenses with no support from the party. This time we have to ask the party's assistance because we do not have that kind of money, however."

The DP pins its hope on Karak Chongch'inhoe as much as it does on Yonchong. Although the Chongch'inhoe itself is neither a KTC private organization nor a DP auxiliary group, the DP plans to mobilize members of Karak Minju Uiwonhoe to work as voters belonging to Chongch'inhoe.

In this connection, DP officials refer to a change in the climate which they say was seen in the traditional Chongch'inhoe-hosted Chunhyang Grand Festival in Kimhae on 17 April, characterizing it as noteworthy. KTC was received much more warmly in the festival than before by Chongch'inhoe leaders, according to reports. An influential figure of Chongch'inhoe is said to have remarked to KTC: "As the Karak dynasty's descendants, we believe that the time has come for the Kimhae Kim clan to produce a president." He reportedly even said to him that "we feel sorry for the things in the past." The atmosphere was reportedly utterly different from what it was in 1987 when Chongch'inhoe supported Kim Chong-pil, then presidential candidate of the New Democratic Republican Party and member of the Kimhae Kim clan.

DP officials feel that they will be able to considerably redeem the party's numerical inferiority in the Yongnam region should they mobilize Karak Minju Uiwonhoe legislators and work at 6 million members of Chongch'inhoe by stressing that "blood is thicker than water."

Karak Minju Uiwonhoe is composed of 11 persons, including KTC, Kim Sang-hyon, Kim Pong-ho, Kim Chong-wan, Kim Chung-cho, Kim In-kon, Kim Pyong-o, and Kim Chang-kon.

Meanwhile, a section of the party notes that in the general election for the 14th National Assembly, some local DP chapter chairmen in the Yongnam area failed to properly use the campaign fund from the party center, and that the situation will not change much in the coming presidential election. Based on this judgement, they are of the opinion that in the Yongnam region, the party should attach greater importance to the role of Yonchong and other KTC private organizations than to the mutual-assistance-oriented local party chapters.

Minju Honjong Yonguhoe (Minhonyon) [the Democratic Constitutional Government Research Society], Tonguhoe [the Comrades Society], and Pyongmin

Chonuhoe (Pyonguhoe) [the Comrades-in-Arms Society for Peace and Democracy]—which are now merged into Minju Tonguhoe (chaired by Ho Kyong-man)—are core private organizations with stronger organizational fraternity than Yonchong or Karak Minju Uiwonhoe. Party sources predict that they will be playing a significantly important role in the coming presidential election.

Minhonyon has supported KTC since the 1971 presidential election; currently, however, it is a group of "Tonggyo-tong [KTC's residence] reserves" who have been jostled out of the party. Its members are known for their strong "loyalty" to KTC that is often described as "blood ties." Since former Rep. Pak Chong-tae, its former chairman, failed to obtain party endorsement for his candidacy in the 14th National Assembly election, however, the group has been shunned from the first-front operations of the party.

Pae Ki-son, deputy director of the KTC secretariat, said: "Minhonyon members were once the most enthusiastic workers on the fronts of democratization. But these days it is even said that they are people with no accomplishments worth mentioning." He added that "however, they are the type of people who will work diligently in the election."

Pyonguhoe was organized by KTC at the time of the 1987 presidential election to shore up his weak support base within the military, with colonels and higher-ranking ex-officers on the reserve list. Since Chong Ung, its former chairman, failed to obtain party endorsement for his candidacy in the 14th National Assembly election, the group has been managed by Rep. Kang Chang-song, its present chairman, and Rep. Yim Pok-chin.

Tonguhoe, organized by KTC's former secretaries, is a group of people who shared their lot with KTC. It is chaired by Rep. Kwon No-kap and its members include Reps. Han Hwa-kap, Che Yong-sok, Yi Hyop, Choe Chae-sung, Kim Ok-tu and Hong Ki-hun, and director of the secretariat Choe Sung-hyong.

These three organizations joined their hands and started Minju Tonguhoe, which has completed the forming of branches throughout the country. Its goal is to set up an organization as large as YS' Minju Sanakhoe. It appears that 700 or 800 former party officials will soon come to its assistance. While Ho Kyong-man, vice speaker of the National Assembly, is formally the organization's chairman, it is known that Rep. Kwon No-kap will actually be in charge of coordination behind the scenes. Minju Tonguhoe has set up its office on the sixth floor of a Youido department store where Yonchong maintains its office.

T'ongil Sanhahoe, DP Co-Chairman Yi Ki-taek's private organization, is a climbers group organized by people who were chairmen of local chapters of the former Democratic Party and who had no seats in the National Assembly, and by members of Minju Sasang Yonguhoe [the Democratic Ideology Research Society], a private organization under Yi Ki-taek's direct control. T'ongil

Sanhahoe insists that it played a great role in the successful campaign in the central region in the 14th National Assembly election.

Besides, other auxiliary groups consisting of small factions such as Pyongminyon, Minyon, and Sinminyon are also preparing to declare a campaign transcending factional differences.

Separately from all this, the organizing of professional groups is also in progress. According to a party source, groups of specialists will get going in late September or early October in such fields as social welfare, science and technology, people's livelihood, and women's affairs.

Among those whom KTC sees frequently these days are, in academic circles, Pyon Hyong-yun, former SNU professor; Han Sang-chin, SNU professor; Yi Ton-myong, former Choson University president; Yi Chin-sun, Sungsil University professor, and Pak Chong-hwa, Hansin University professor. Among journalists, Pak Kwang-sang and former KYONGHYANG SINMUN commentator Kim Chin-pae; among religionists, the Rev. Kim Kwan-sok and Methodist District Superintendent Chang Ki-chon; and among cultural activists and artists, novelist Song Yong, broadcaster Son Suk, and film star Yi Hye-yong. It is yet to be confirmed if these figures are directly involved in the organizing process of professional groups.

It is also expected that private organizations of each DP Supreme Committee member will emerge more active than ever in the coming presidential election. "The future of a Supreme Committee member going after the next or next-next presidency will be determined how he campaigns in the coming election," a party source said, adding that "Supreme Committee members are moving vigorously with expansion or reorganization of their own private organizations."

Currently, the DP sticks to "ox walk strategy," based on the judgement that since information concerning the two Kims has been so fully disclosed that nothing new seems forthcoming any more, it is impossible to change situations by any surprise move or novel idea. It holds that under the circumstances where the DLP's YS pursues his unique strategy of pressing on from the first stage of the campaign, there is no need to rush. Thus, it will strive to impress voters with a moderate KTC image in the first phase, gradually toning up the campaign mood.

Strategy of the DP private organizations is also linked with the overall strategy of the party. It is dedicated to a campaign calmly and unmarred by friction.

Pae Ki-song, deputy director of KTC's secretariat, said that "we are living in an era in which combined visions of politics, economy and science are required." "It is same with private organizations," he noted, "and they will have to focus on putting their brain power together rather than their physical strength."

["Chong, UNP Candidate," by Sin Hyong-chun]

Basically, UNP Chairman Chong's extra-party organizations are characteristic in two points. The first point is that since Chong's political career is short, none of his private organizations have been exposed to rigorous political tests long enough, a fact responsible for what can be interpreted as a shortcoming in political adeptness on his part. Nevertheless, the fact that there exist widespread forces which Chong organized or supported while he was honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group makes possible conjectures that numerically they do not after all fall behind YS' or KTC's extra-party organizations.

The second point concerns the relationship between the UNP and Hyundai. Chong, once called "the King President of Hyundai," ostensibly indeed washed his hands of the conglomerate but, in all actualities, Hyundai and the UNP are naturally be seen as maintaining a relationship comparable to "the parent family and a married daughter." After all, Hyundai is a "reserve force" which the UNP can mobilize at any time. It was none other than Hyundai's mighty organizational network that served as a key to catapulting the UNP to where it is now—a political party seeking to be a casting-vote entity in national politics.

Most notable of Chong's extra-party organizations is Hanguk Chiyoksahoe Kyoyuk Hyobuihoe (Chisahyop) [the Korea Federation of Community Educational Councils], which was organized in 1969—after preparatory meetings in 1968—for smooth school-community relations. Chong is its chairman, for the 24th consecutive year. More than 1,000 primary schools and junior and senior high schools are registered as members the Chisahyop operating councils. Chisahyop also has its individual membership created to assist the operating councils, numbering more than 2,300. Furthermore, according to interested sources, those who are helping Chisahyop activities but not registered as its individual members, including teachers and parents of schools belonging to the operating councils, numbering at least 50,000 or so.

Chisahyop has, under its Central Council, 15 regional councils in cities and provinces. Of them, the Seoul regional council maintains eight branches, including the Chongno, Kangnam and Kangso branches. Each regional councils and its branches have highly diverse groups, such as the community educational service group, flower arrangement group, photography team, and the group of instructors for parental-role training.

Among the leading Chisahyop figures are Paek Myong-hui, dean of the Ehwa Women's University [EWU] college of education and chairwoman of the Seoul council; Choe Il-sop, professor of the SNU social welfare department and chairman of the Kangnam Council; Chon Song-yon, professor of the KU education department and chairman of the Songpa Council. In addition, there are people who are not Chisahyop officers but active in subcommittee and other activities and who are

listed by Chisahyop as "human resources." They are: Profs. Kim Sin-il (SNU college of education), Chong Chin-hong (SNU religious department), Chong Chi-ung (SNU college of agriculture), Yi Kwang-kyu (SNU anthropology department), Hong Tu-sung (SNU sociology department), Cha Kyong-su (SNU college of education), Yi Song-chin (SNU college of education), Pak Song-su (SNU college of education), Chong U-hyon (Korea University [KU] education department), Yu T'ae-chong (KU), An Ch'ang-il (KU psychology department), No Yong-mu (KU medical college), Choe Chong-hun (YU psychology department), Han Chang-sok (YU college of nursing science), Han Chong-ch'ol (YU psychology department), Yi Suk-hyon (YU pedology department), Yun Chin (YU psychology department), Song Kyu-taek (YU social work department), An Kye-chun (YU sociology department), Yi Tong-won (EWU sociology department), Yi Hye-song (EWU college of education), Chon Chan-hwa (EWU pedagogical psychology department), Kim Suk-hui (EWU food and nutrition department), Yu Pong-ho (EWU), Yi Chong-mi (EWU food and nutrition department), and Kim Cho-kang (EWU health education department).

Needless to say, not all of them are necessarily regarded as supporting Chong's political line. It could be that they are only cooperating with him in the education area. In fact, however, it is open to question whether Chisahyop will remain a purely community-educational organization.

Chisahyop members are given a free two-day-and-one-night tour of the Hyundai Heavy Industries plant in Ulsan even more frequently these days, in the name of workshop. Usually, at most a little more than 10 of such free tours are organized every year, but this year 10 city and provincial councils already had their tours in the first six months. According to Chisahyop sources, all the local councils will have their tours by the end of the year. Chong is known to give a special lecture at these workshops in the capacity of chairman of the Central Council.

Chong reportedly plans to spend W2 billion in support of Chisahyop this year. It is said that his support, which remained at an annual W500 million level in the 1980's, has been increased since 1990 to help foster local organizations and set up their offices.

The Hyundai Research Institute is worth being called Chong's Personal Guards. It was established in October 1986 for research on economic trends and problems at home and abroad. But the institute has enhanced its political color since Pae Song-tong took over as director in March this year. He was SNU political science professor, DJP legislator in the 11th and 12th National Assembly, and member of the Strategy Committee at the DJP campaign headquarters in the 1987 presidential election. When the institute hired 15 additional researchers in April this year, their majors were all in policy development fields, including political science, policy science, and sociology. The institute consists of five sections—the economy, industry, management, policies, area study, respectively headed by Chong Sun-won,

Kim Chang-su, Choe Hung-sik, Chong Pom-ku, and Yi Ki-yong, all doctor's-degree holders. The number of researchers at the institute, including the section chiefs, is 55 and 11 of them have the doctor's degree. Besides, according to sources, eight economics professors are helping the institute as advisers.

Pae Song-tong revealed that "I became the institute's director, a post comparable to that of a company president, by a decision of the Hyundai Group in the legal sense. But in substance, it was a political appointment." Thus, he did not try to conceal the nature of the institute. "While all the policies concerning the presidential election are to be established by the UNP election planning group," he noted, "it is our institute's role to provide basic data for them, including situation analyses and data for political program development."

Chonji Tonguhoe [the Chonji Society] is frequently mentioned in media as one of Chong's extra-party organizations. It is made up by those who accompanied Chong in his July, 1991, visit to China, except officials of the Hyundai Group involved. It has 63 members altogether. According to them, it was at the invitation from the Hyundai Group secretariat that they accompanied Chong. When forming a social group after their return home, they named it Chonji Tonguhoe after the Chonji pond atop Mt. Paektu which they visited together.

Of them, 11 persons participated in the founding of the UNP as promoters, including So Yong-hun, former president of KBS [the Korean Broadcasting System]; Choe Man-ip, chairman of Daehan Microelectronics; Pak Chong-sun, lawyer; Kang Tal-su, lawyer; Pak Song-sang, former director of the Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Technology, and Min Pyong-chol, director of Seoul Central Hospital. The group's chairman is Rep. Mun Chang-mo of the UNP. But some members, according to reports, have never attended the group's gathering, not even once, since their return from the trip for fear of misunderstanding by people around them. O Che-to, lawyer and Chonji Tonguhoe member, said that "When I meet Mr Chong Chu-yong and other members, I offer suggestions on such matters as North-South relations, for the sake of national interests." "I do not think that Chonji Tonguhoe is an organization of political nature," he added.

Chong has also been chairman of the Athletes Association of Korea the past six years. Athletes who are 55 years of age or older and who are recommended by the association's board of directors or by any of the various sports associations are eligible for membership. The association is said to exercise a great deal of influence over sports circles, although its membership is no more than 300 or so because of the age limit. The association has five vice chairmen including Kim Song-chip, who led the national delegation to the Barcelona Olympics, and 10 advisers including Son Ki-chong, a hero of the Berlin Olympics.

Chong spends about W50 million in annual support of the association. The association created Asan Sports Awards, named after Chong's pen name, in 1991; the awards for seven divisions including the Senior Athlete Award and the Meritorious Service Award are presented at ceremonies held in January every year.

The General Chong Clan Association, of which Chong is president, is another organization under his influence that should not be overlooked. The reason is that as its president, he is the chief of members of the Chong clan numbering approximately 1.9 million throughout the country, a fact likely to influence votes in the presidential election significantly. The first vice president of this organization is former Sports Minister Chong Tong-song. Also, there are six vice presidents, including Chong Yon-se, former director of the Office of Ports and Harbors; Chong Sang-chon, former Seoul mayor; Chong Pyong-ki, president Hyundai Paint, and Chong Nak-chung, former bureau chief of the Central Intelligence Agency. The organization has its office in the annex of the Hyundai Building at Kwanghwa Gate, Seoul. Hanging in that office is Chong's framed portrait.

There is also "the Women's Group for a Better Life" formed on 22 June at the initiative of the UNP Women's Bureau. Any women 18 years in age or older are eligible for membership. Inside the UNP, the group is viewed as a vote-getting instrument for Chong, who is not well acquainted among female activists. Some 500 attended the group's inaugural ceremony held at Pando Youth Hostel in Seoul, and it reportedly registered more than 2,000 as members as of the end of June. Twenty experts of literature, fine art, dancing and other arts are working as members of the group's management committee. According to the party Women's Bureau, the organization will soon be expanded to a national level.

Burma

Foreign Minister Briefs Press on NAM Summit

BK1109073092 Rangoon Burma Television Network in English 1530 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, learning from friendly nations that Burma's participation was desired at the 10th Nonaligned Movement [NAM] Conference to be held in Indonesia, and that the prospects for entry were favorable, carried out the necessary lobbying and other activities. This was stated by the minister for foreign affairs, U Ohn Gyaw, in meeting with journalists from the Myanmar [Burma] News Agency today.

The Burmese delegation left for Jakarta to attend the 10th Nonaligned Movement Conference on the first of this month as a consensus decision was reached at the ministerial meeting prior to the summit for Burma to reparticipate. The summit was attended by representatives of about 100 nonaligned nations, including 60 heads of state and government.

The Burma delegation leader, U Ohn Gyaw, made a statement on the fourth of this month. U Ohn Gyaw told the journalists that Jakarta Declaration was issued on the sixth of this month. He said he met with President Suharto of Indonesia who expressed his pleasure and welcomed Burma's reparticipation in the movement. He also met with Indonesian foreign minister, Mr. Ali Alatas. Mr. Alatas said friendly relations between the two countries had existed since a long time ago, that there were good prospects for further promoting the bilateral cooperation, and he expressed (his wish) for promoting the existing close ties and cooperation.

U Ohn Gyaw said in meeting with foreign minister of Brunei, it was agreed in principle to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries. When the diplomatic ties with Brunei were established, Burma would have diplomatic relations with all ASEAN member nations.

At a meeting with Philippine foreign minister, matters for promoting the bilateral relations were discussed. He said he also met with Bangladesh foreign minister. They had cordial discussions on making continuing efforts in line with the agreement reached between the two sides in connection with the immigration issue.

The minister for foreign affairs, U Ohn Gyaw, said he also met with his New Zealand counterpart and the deputy foreign minister of Spain. He said he met with the Thai foreign minister who invited him to visit Thailand on his way home to exchange views on playing active part in international scene.

U Ohn Gyaw visited Thailand from 6 to 8 September and held discussions with the Thai foreign minister on formation of a Thai-Burmese joint commission led by two foreign ministers as cochairmen, as suggested by Thailand.

A number of nations described the speech by U Ohn Gyaw on reparticipation of Burma in the Nonaligned

Movement as constructive. They also thought the presence of Burma's delegation at the 10th Nonaligned Movement summit would enable Burma to strengthen its friendly relations with nonaligned nations. They also considered the warm welcome accorded to Myanmar by member nations was the result of internal and external political achievements.

17 'Terrorist Insurgents' Surrender 1-8 Aug

BK1009145892 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] Terrorist insurgents belonging to various terrorist insurgent organizations, who have come to realize their wrongdoings, have been giving up their armed struggle and surrendering to authorities with their arms and ammunition. Thus, 17 terrorist insurgents surrendered between 1 and 8 August 1992. They were warmly welcomed by authorities concerned at various camps.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

PRC Province Offers Investors Joint Ventures

BK1009130292 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1053 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] Pulau Pinang, Sept 10 (BERNAMA)—China's Shandong Province offers priority to Malaysian investors to establish joint-ventures there, its vice-governor, Encik [Mr.] Wang Yuyan, said today.

He said the province was undergoing rapid development to become China's main industrial area.

"We are giving priority to Malaysian industrialists in view of the sound economic system in this country," he told reporters after a meeting with Chief Minister Dr. Koh Tsu Koon here.

Wang said Shandong Province was rich in natural resources, including petroleum, gas and coal and needed partners to carry out prospecting and development work.

The province, with a population of 86 million, had good infrastructure facilities and adequate workforce, he said, adding that several Malaysian industrialists had already established joint-ventures there.

Wang is leading a seven-member team on a three-day visit to Pulau Pinang.

Malaysia, Japan Stands on NAFTA Viewed

BK1009131292 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] Malaysia and Japan's expectedly strong stand against the North American Free Trade Agreement,

NAFTA, is completely justified. This is because NAFTA is not totally non-discriminatory and positive as made out to be by the United States Government. Provisions in it show that tariffs could lessen between the United States, Canada, and Mexico but now ones might emerge for countries outside the pact.

Therefore, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, APEC, ministerial meeting in Bangkok offers a valuable opportunity to thrash out details on the actual impact of NAFTA. ASEAN members have agreed for Malaysia to seek an appraisal from the United States on behalf of the grouping on NAFTA's effects both good and bad.

With Japan, a world economic power alongside Malaysia, it will do well for the United States to listen as it needs much more than North Americans. (?Accusations) that NAFTA will be inward-looking are also justified, because actions by the Bush administration do not make its public statements of championing free trade.

Studies by American reseachers revealed that four percent of ASEAN trade with North America will suffer from trade diversions under NAFTA. Even though working trade diversion in the agreement is a camouflage [word indistinct] for the exclusion of exports on the basis of discrimination.

Sadly, more than 2.5 billion ringgit or 12 percent of ASEAN trade with North America and Europe will be diverted with the creation of NAFTA and the Single European Market. Thus this is genuine cause for concern. NAFTA also threatens to be damaging as it will severely affect those in the streets which are the dynamic growth sectors in ASEAN. Chemical compounds, veneer, clothings, leather, iron and steel, footwear, petroleum products, and some raw material will fall victims to NAFTA. Conditions such as a higher local content for taxes on cars, and curtailing textile imports will affect both Japan and Malaysia.

Understandably there is also this rule that NAFTA will be a big step towards the division of the world into trade blocs. This could be a nightmare for Asia's trading nations, including Malaysia as America is their largest market. This is more so since the temptation to flout rule of free trade in pursuit of intra-bloc advantage has time and again proved irresistible. Even more alarming is that the United States does not seem to be pushing for global trade anymore. What is evident is the lack of political will in both the United States and the EC to find a solution to the deadlocked Uruguay Round of global trade talks.

More trouble may brew if the American and EC blocs decide to use their overwhelming market muscle to overhaul major trade ties. This will only serve to hasten global tension. ASEAN and Japan's stand at Bangkok is important in that it represents a united front with a strong lobby. This lobby is not blindly criticizing NAFTA but rather to ensure it does not evolve into yet another trade bloc—something the international market can do without.

Singapore

FPDA Navies, Air Forces Begin Exercise 8 Sep

BK0809145492 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 8 Sep 92

[Text] The navies and the air forces of member countries of the Five-Power Defense Arrangements [FPDA] have begun Exercise Starfish off Pulau Tioman [Tioman Island]. The 10-day exercise hosted by the Singapore Navy is one of the largest so far. Thirty-three ships, 47 aircraft, and over 3,000 men from the five FPDA countries are taking part, and for the first time there will be an electronic warfare environment and simulated missile attacks.

Singapore's chief of navy, Commodore Teo Chee Hean, who launched the exercise, said the FPDA is a positive factor in the region's security. Exercise Starfish held since 1981 has been a (?series of) [words indistinct] of the defense arrangements. The FPDA members are Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, and Singapore.

Cambodia

New Penal Code Allows Arrest of KR Leaders

BK1109090092 Hong Kong AFP in English 0847 GMT 11 Sep 92

[by Sheri Prasso]

[Text] PHNOM PENH, Sept 11 (AFP)—Cambodian leaders have adopted a new penal code that could permit police to arrest Khmer Rouge [KR] leaders for inciting racial hatred, U.N. peacekeeping officials said.

The judicial and penal code was adopted at a Supreme National Council (SNC) meeting Thursday in central Siem Reap over the objections of the Marxist faction, which said it would "legalize" the alleged presence of Vietnamese occupying forces in Cambodia.

Article 61 of the code says that anyone who "provokes national, racial or religious hatred" can be imprisoned from one month to one year, and must pay a fine of one million to 10 million riel (400 to 4,000 U.S. dollars).

Enforcement of the penal code is up to the four previously warring factions, U.N. officials said, leaving the possibility that Phnom Penh police could arrest those they deem to be violators of the article, U.N. officials said.

The SNC, Cambodia's U.N.-supervised reconciliation body, groups the four factions—the Phnom Penh regime, the Khmer Rouge and two non-communist factions.

In objecting to the article, Khmer Rouge nominal leader Khieu Samphan said in a statement that it would "legalize the presence of Vietnamese occupying forces in Cambodia who have been disguised as civilians or as Phnom Penh regime soldiers."

He also said it would "intimidate the Democratic Kampuchea party," the official name for the Khmer Rouge, in their call for the expulsion of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

Hanoi claims all Vietnamese troops withdrew in 1989, and UNTAC said it has found no proof that any remain.

The penal and judicial code also sets up courts presided over by qualified members of any of the four Cambodian factions throughout the country. UNTAC and the factions have 45 days to train personnel and police and set up the court systems, U.N. officials said.

After that time, anyone held in a Cambodian jail must be brought before a judge who will decide whether the prisoner should go free. The exercise will put an end to the common practice of holding prisoners for long periods without trial, U.N. officials said.

Thousands of prisoners have languished for years in Cambodian jails without charge or trial.

The SNC also agreed unanimously to set up a committee to study pre-1970 maps and data concerning Cambodia's borders with Vietnam and Thailand, and possibly seek to renegotiate them, a U.N. spokesman said.

"I cannot emphasize the importance of this too much," U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) chief Yasushi Akashi told reporters on his return from the meeting.

"We'd like to leave a clean plate, so to speak, to the new government of Cambodia in that respect," he said.

The Khmer Rouge and the faction loyal to former Prime Minister Son Sann have complained that Vietnam has annexed parts of Cambodian territory, and they want the borders restored to those recognized before 1970.

The SNC also set up a working group to begin discussing Cambodia's new constitution, which is to be drafted by the parliament elected in U.N.-run elections in May 1993.

"It's already important for the SNC to zero in on what principles we can agree upon which would constitute the pillars or framework of the new constitution," Akashi said.

Akashi was to travel Saturday to Khmer Rouge headquarters in Pailin, where SNC chairman Prince Norodom Sihanouk was paying a two-day visit.

Over 200 Firms Set Up Since 'Open-Door' Started *BK1009122492 Phnom Penh SPK in English* 1054 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 10—Two hundred and twenty seven local and foreign companies have been set up in Cambodia since the introduction of the country's open-door policy.

Of these, 114 companies were formed during the first six months of this year. Besides, 53 foreign firms, which have not set up their subsidiaries in Cambodia yet, also

opened their representative offices here to look for trade and investment opportunities.

Also during the first six months of this year, 181 foreign delegations visited Cambodia for talks with officials of the Trade Ministry aimed at promoting trade investment ties with the State of Cambodia.

Meanwhile, private companies have increased their rubber, logs and agricultural products exports with total turnover to [words indistinct] dollars or 98 per cent increase over the same period last year.

Major importers of these products were Singapore, Thailand, Japan and Hong Kong.

However, during the first six months of this year, total import values topped 243,700,448 [figure as received] U.S. dollars, a hefty 178 percent increase as compared with the same period last year.

Major imported items, mostly from Singapore, Thailand, Japan, Hong Kong and Vietnam, included fuel, agricultural materials, construction materials, and consumer goods.

Laos

Kaysone Speech at Nonaligned Summit Reported

BK1009123392 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio
Network in Lao 1200 GMT 9 Sep 92

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, delivered at the 10th Summit of the Nonaligned Movement held in Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992—date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

The granting of the honor to Indonesia to host the 10th Summit of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] constitutes a great commendation to this country and its people who have always remained steadfast with the NAM cause and are determined to safeguard the esteemed rights and interests of all poor and backward countries the world over.

On behalf of the delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the host country for accepting this esteemed honor. I extend my warm congratulations to you for having been unanimously elected as chairman of this important meeting. Your being a statesman who has been extensively recognized as well as your views and comprehensive knowledge of international issues have served as a guarantee that our meeting will attain success in the next few days to come. At the same time, our Lao delegation would like to thank the Indonesian Government and people for giving us a warm welcome since the first day we

arrived in Indonesia and for creating excellent conditions and conveniences for the summit.

Mr. Chairman, after its inception at the historic conference in Belgrade in 1961, the Nonaligned Movement has played an important role in solving international crises. Consistently adhering to its principles and goals, the Nonaligned Movement has remained an energetic and influential force carrying out activities for peace in the international arena. Throughout its existence, the movement has made important contributions to the defense of the independence and sovereignty of many states, the right to self-rule by all nations, the consolidation of peace and reduction of international tension and security, and the enhancement of peaceful coexistence among all states. It has made efforts to achieve general and comprehensive arms reduction, especially the reduction of nuclear weapons; to eliminate colonialism, racism, and apartheid; and to fight for the establishment of a new economic order. In the new era full of both hopes and uncertainties, it is necessary for our movement to resolutely hold aloft its principles and goals, which always remain precious. Especially in the new era of the history of international relations, on the basis of the firm adherence to its principles and goals, the movement will continue to firmly exist as an important factor in carrying out activities for peace, national independence, cooperation, and development in the international arena. The movement will continue to fulfill its obligations and roles.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates, our world is now entering a new turn of history full of numerous (?changing) situations. Even though a number of regional conflicts have been settled, many problems, such as ethnic conflicts, have emerged, thus posing a serious threat to peace and security in many regions and around the world. In the Middle East, the threat of war still exists. The Israeli-Arab conflict has not yet been resolved. The peace negotiations undertaken by the various parties concerned has made no real progress. With support from our movement, the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization are determined to continue the struggle to regain their fundamental national right, that is the right to establish an independent and sovereign state of Palestine.

In South Africa, even though reforms have been carried out in certain fields, apartheid still exists. The South African people under the leadership of the African National Council remain resolved to continue the struggle to build South Africa into a unified democratic country without racism. Our movement must give full support and assistance to these sacrificing people in their struggle to attain victory for their just cause. The alarming deterioration of the socioeconomic situation on the African Continent has been attributed to its dependence on colonialism in the distant past as well as internal conflicts. The current unfavorable natural conditions can be resolved only when the countries in the North and the South make efforts together to implement new development projects for the African continent.

Such projects for the 1990's have already been endorsed by the 46th UN General Assembly.

The LPDR hails the incessant attempts made in each period by the leaders of all states in the Latin American and Caribbean region to turn this area into a region of peace, friendship, and cooperation. At the same time, our country always condemns all acts of interference by external forces aimed at destabilizing the countries in this region. We demand that the economic, trade, and financial embargo that has been imposed for more than 30 years against Cuba by a foreign superpower be immediately lifted because such an action constitutes a violation of international law and the UN Charter.

In Southeast Asia, even though some destabilizing factors still exist, the general situation has developed positively. The countries in this region, regardless of the differences in their political and social systems, have apparently developed strong aspirations to move closer together to establish cooperation in various fields so as to more increasingly strengthen their mutual friendship and solidarity. This spirit conforms to (?our) foreign policy which relies on the 10-point Bandung principle.

At the recent ASEAN ministerial-level conference in Manila, our LPDR was accredited to become a signatory to the Treaty of Peace and Cooperation in Southeast Asia—better known as the 1976 Bali Treaty. With cooperation from the SRV and the other ASEAN countries, we hope that we will be able to write a new page in history by gradually establishing qualitative cooperation among us.

With regard to the Cambodian issue, the evolution of the peace process has commenced following the signing of the Paris agreement. At this critical moment, strong support and assistance is needed from the international community. In connection with this matter, our movement should make noble contributions by sincerely calling on all Cambodian factions to show their determination and goodwill by strictly implementing all clauses in the agreement. An independent, neutral, nonaligned, and stable Cambodia meets not only the highest interests of the Cambodian people but also those of all peoples in this region.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates, currently the world economy is in a general state of uncertainty. Miraculous progress acquired in scientific and technological development over the past 30 years has only served to widen the gap between the affluent and poor countries. More serious still, the natural resources of the poor countries continue to be plundered without deriving any benefit to these nations. In the meantime, these developing countries continue to encounter countless difficulties. Heavy foreign debt, serious degradation caused by trade exchange, and the increasingly serious protectionist policy pursued by some developed countries have become factors obstructing developing countries in their efforts to improve their countries. The developed countries should understand that assisting

developing countries in attaining their development goals also benefits the more advanced countries. On the basis of this spirit, the consensus reached at the 18th UN plenary session to adopt an international strategy for development for the 1990's and the pledges of [word indistinct] endorsed at the Eighth UN Conference for Trade and Development constitute a positive milestone and important basis beneficial to both the developed and developing countries in carrying out all activities in the future.

Environmental degradation has become a central issue of international concern. Nonetheless, the environmental problems in the developed countries are a result of their own affluence and wealth while those in the developing countries are caused by state poverty and backwardness. In the face of this undeniable reality, it is necessary to resolve these problems through effective cooperation from many sides on the basis of joint efforts and just responsibilities as well as the balanced review of problems from all sides. We must have such cooperation if we want to link environmental protection to sustained economic development, eradicating backwardness, and providing mutual assistance and support. Based on this spirit, we definitely want to see the overall implementation of the program of action called the (?21st World Agenda) adopted at the International Conference on Environment and Development recently convened in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

When talking about the North-South issue, we cannot ignore the (?relations) among countries in the South because that is the foundation and backbone of our consolidated strength. The strengthening of technical and economic cooperation for mutual benefit among our developing countries still remains one of the fundamental tasks of our movement which must be executed in the coming years.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates, the LPDR has in the recent past implemented a policy of restructuring. Even though some difficulties still remain and require solution, successes have been recorded in many fields, thus resulting in positive changes in the national economy. At present, the LPDR is politically stable, socially and environmentally tranquil, and enjoys peace. All these are favorable conditions ensuring the development of our country. We will resolutely continue this restructuring policy aimed at turning the LPDR into a country of peace, independence, democracy, unification, and prosperity. With our confidence in the validity of this policy, the Lao Government and people can see our future and will firmly march forward along this path.

Mr. Chairman, since the Belgrade summit, over the past three years the world situation continues to undergo a profound and complicated change. After the disintegration of the old-style international political structure, there has been extensive talk everywhere about the emergence of a new international order that will serve the interests of and will be acceptable to all countries. This order will be created on the basis of the democratic

and legitimate participation by all countries—both big and small, rich and poor—by relying on each country's political, socioeconomic, and cultural views.

Confronted with this complicated changing situation, in order to continue being an effective movement, it is necessary for the Nonaligned Movement to consolidate its own regulations and work methods. With regard to this issue, we welcome the relentless efforts made by His Excellency Yeoryios Iakovou, foreign affairs minister of the Republic of Cyprus, for tirelessly and extensively guiding the work of the ministerial-level committee on working out new effective working methods. An appropriate and firm proposal on this issue which will be submitted to us should be positively considered by all of the NAM member countries. The improvement of the movement's working methods or, to put it another way, the increasing of its efficiency will enable it to encounter numerous new challenges. By improving the (?efficiency of the movement's working methods) and by adhering to the NAM's principles and goals, we, member countries of the Nonaligned Movement, must strengthen our cooperation, consolidate our solidarity, and resolutely ensure our existence so that we can maintain our influence in the international arena and promote democratization in the United Nations. On the basis of this spirit, the LPDR delegation would like to conclude that we wish the summit glorious success.

Thank you.

IMF Representative Remarks on Ties With Laos
BK1109094492 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT
11 Sep 92

[Excerpts] Vientiane, Sept 11 (KPL)—The representative of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Laos on September 9 made here a report on the world economy in 1991 and its growth in 1992. The report was in anticipation of the IMF conference in Washington, D.C. from 20-24 September 1992. [passages omitted]

The IMF representative also made a remark on the relations between the IMF and the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] government in economic recovery guarantee against inflation in Laos designed to make the value of kip more stable.

Congratulatory Message Received From Poland
BK1109094092 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT
11 Sep 92

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 11 (KPL)—Mr. Phoun Sipaseut, vice prime minister and foreign minister of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] has recently received from the foreign minister of the Republic of Poland a message of congratulations on the 30th founding anniversary of the diplomatic relations between the Lao PDR and the Republic of Poland.

The foreign minister of Poland expressed hope that the friendly relations between the two countries will be further developed.

Court Metes Out Sentences for Drug Trafficking

BK1109104292 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Vientiane Sept 11 (KPL)—Vientiane Prefecture People's Court recently tried three drug cases.

Having admitted for having under their possession narcotics, under the Article 35 of the Criminal Law, Mr. Siangthong received 5 years imprisonment. Also received imprisonment terms ranging from one year to 8 months were 28-years old Mr. Si-gna of Vangviang District, 53-years old Mr. Onchan of Phonhong District, 53-years old Mr. Mai of Vangviang District, 56-years old Mr. Bounmi of (?Hom) District, Vientiane Province. They were all charged with and proved guilty of having 55 kg of opium under possession.

Another case of having opium under possession involved 20-years old Mr. Khonsavan of Chanthabouli District, sentenced to one year and three months imprisonment, 23-years old Mr. Khamphon Sihathap of Chanthabouli District receiving one year prison term. The two men were found guilty of trafficking and having under possession 12.5 kg of opium.

The Vientiane Prefecture People's Court also tried and sentenced four persons for having trafficked and having had under possession 21 kg of marijuana to one year prison term. The two guilty men are from Bolikhamsai Province, and one from Vientiane Province. One female member is from Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Prefecture.

The seized drugs are to be (?sent to officials) concerned.

Philippines

Navy on Trade Accord With Russia on Warships

HK1109060992 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Russia is trying to persuade the Philippines to buy its warships for the Philippine Navy. A group of Russian military and embassy representatives have met with Vice Admiral Mariano Dumangcas, a naval flag officer, and the Philippine Navy's weapons board.

According to a senior Navy official, Russia's offer is timely because the Armed Forces of the Philippines' sales credits with the United States are slowly diminishing. The official said it is also possible for the Department of National Defense to offer Russia a reciprocal agreement with their military hardware.

Ramos Favors Peace Zone, Defense Perimeter

HK1009055392 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 9 Sep 92

[Text] The Philippines needs to establish a zone of peace and security. President Fidel V. Ramos made this statement after meeting with leaders of Parliamentarians for Global Action [PGA]. The legislators come from countries belonging to the Nonaligned Movement, of which the Philippines is a member.

According to Congressman Miguel Romero, PGA Philippine representative, the Philippines has great potential to help in the movement's progress.

Meanwhile, President Ramos favors the proposal to form a defense perimeter in the Asia-Pacific region. According to the president, the defense perimeter concept is a process in which the UN joint military forces can easily be called upon to surround Asian countries for protection in case of territorial threat.

Ramos said the defense perimeter is an urgent need in the region in order to avoid any tension that would arise among Asian nations.

Security Council Head Expects No Coup Attempts

HK1109034292 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 10 Sep 92

[By Jil Resonto; italicized passages in English]

[Text] Jose Almonte, National Security Council director general, has expressed confidence rightist rebel soldiers will not launch any more coups d'etat after confirming reports some members have started rejoining the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Philippine National Police.

In an interview with Almonte, who has been a friend of the original Revolutionary Alliance Movement [RAM] members, he said that now that President Fidel V. Ramos has fulfilled such reforms [as heard], he believes there is no more valid reason to continue coups d'etat.

Almonte also mentioned that in the monitoring he did as the government's intelligence community leader, the RAM has decreased considerably in strength. It is expected that in no time, the ultrarightist rebels will embrace the government's amnesty program. Almonte speaks:

[Begin Almonte recording] You know, our fellow soldiers, *I think, I would say, are the easiest to convince in returning to the fold of the law in the sense that insofar as the ideology of reform is concerned, they are with us.*

This government has adopted the ideology of reform. Therefore, there is convergence between the government and the rebels at present.

Now, I think the only little problem is some kind of a misperception for appreciation of the degree of sincerity, but these are very personal judgments.

I believe as time goes on I am confident they will conclude this government is sincere and I think they will make their decisions accordingly.

I have been with them from the very beginning and I am still there. I have been talking to them not only in connection with the peace process but even as a friend.
[end recording]

Chief Says Air Modernization To Take Years

*HK1109034092 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English
11 Sep 92 pp 1, 8*

[By Frank Longid]

[Text] The upgrading of the country's air defense capabilities will take at least "one or two years" more to start, even assuming Congress approves the purchase of new Israeli-made fighter-interceptor aircraft, Air Force chief Brigadier General Leopoldo Acot said yesterday.

Defense and military officials, including the previous PAF [Philippine Air Force] commander, retired Major General Loven Abadia, had assessed the air force's defense capabilities as "zero."

The air force is in the process of acquiring a squadron (18 aircraft) of Israeli made Kfir fighter-interceptors to serve as the backbone for the country's air defense system.

An official of the Department of Defense, however, said that "during the one to two years needed to acquire those jets, the country will be defenseless (and) unable to prevent intrusions into our airspace and territorial waters."

"In fact, I think it will take more than one to two years, because I doubt that the 'favorable conditions' Acot is referring to will ever exist," the official, who asked not to be identified, said.

A military intelligence officer also expressed apprehension over the state of the air force. "If the air force cannot prevent foreign aircraft from conducting aerial surveillance, then our naval and ground forces are also compromised," he said.

Acot said that there is still some \$25 million available in the form of foreign military assistance which will be divided among the armed forces' three branches (Army, Navy, and Air Force), with the largest share to go to the air force.

He said the PAF's share would be spent on "spare parts of high value equipment" and helicopters.

However, the fact that the air force will get the largest share of funds does not mean the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] is concentrating on its modernization alone.

Commodore Armando Madamba, the AFP deputy chief of staff for plans, earlier said, "It is just that the air force is more in need of big-ticket items such as aircraft and radar equipment."

On Taiwan's recent purchase of American F-16 multi-role fighter aircraft. Acot said "We are concerned but not alarmed."

He added, "This will affect the balance of power in the region ... some countries will view this with alarm, especially those in the mainland such as the People's Republic of China and Vietnam."

Start of Peace Talks Delayed by Venue Dispute

*HK1109034492 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino
People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] The start of peace talks is being delayed by arguments between government and National Democratic Front representative negotiators over the venue of the discussions. This was announced by General Jose Almonte, National Security Council director, during a hearing by the House Committee on Appropriations.

Almonte said the government will not allow the talks to be held abroad because the discussions are internal in nature, and, if held abroad, may tarnish the country's dignity.

House Speaker Starts Talks With Rebel Leaders

*HK1009125092 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] House of Representatives Speaker Jose de Venecia Junior said today he will start talks with leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines and the rightist Nationalist Revolutionary Alliance.

But De Venecia declined to identify the rebel leaders in order not to disrupt preparations for the talks.

He said that if he is out of Metro Manila, he is actually meeting with guerrillas in the provinces to convince them to join the government's amnesty program.

De Venecia also said Congressmen Marcial Punzalan of Quezon and Eduardo Ermita of Batangas have also made initial contacts with communist rebels in Southern Luzon.

Earlier, De Venecia urged members of the People's Coalition for Progress in Congress to lead the talks with rebel leaders in their districts to help in the government's efforts to achieve peace.

Defense Secretary Confirms Talks With Ocampo

*HK0809104192 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 8 Sep 92*

[By Rodney Jaleco]

[Text] Defense Secretary Renato de Villa has confirmed he held talks with released National Democratic Front leader Satur Ocampo, saying they both agreed to continue to seek peaceful means to solve the communist insurgency problem though they expressed difficulty for such an endeavor.

According to De Villa, the process will not be easy because of varying viewpoints and beliefs regarding what steps must be agreed upon to make the life and welfare of Filipinos better.

The defense chief, however, said the possibility is greater for this process to succeed if compared to the effort made from December 1986 up to January 1987.

De Villa added the government has more control of the situation at present. Because of this, the government is ready to gamble in trying to reach a peaceful end to insurgency. He said they will not lose hope although many people from various sectors of society have been criticizing their efforts.

It is more important, he stressed, for the people to know and accept the need for peace.

Former Rebel Colonel Accepts NUC Membership

HK1009023592 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 9 Sep 92

[Text] Former rightist rebel Colonel Red Kapunan has accepted the offer to become a member of the National Unification Council [NUC].

According to Kapunan, he has already met with NUC Chairman Haydee Yorac for his assignment as her assistant. Kapunan said he accepted the NUC membership in order to help in the government's national peace efforts. Kapunan believes he can help the country by coordinating with rebel forces.

Thailand

Military Ready To Push Back Khun Sa Forces

BK0909073792 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Sep 92 p 1

[Text] Mae Hong Son—Thai military authorities have deployed battle-hardened ranger units opposite the stronghold of notorious opium warlord and demanded that his rebel force withdraw from the Thai-Burmese border by Friday.

Reliable military sources said the rangers supported by heavy artillery pieces have been deployed at a border hill overlooking Khun Sa's Muang Tai Army (MTA) camp and have set up border checkpoints to prevent the rebels from gaining access to logistic and food supplies from the Thai side.

The rebel stronghold is located about one km inside Burmese territory from the border. The Thais have demanded that they move two kms deeper into Burmese territory.

The Thai military's move followed a meeting between Burma's Eastern Force commander Maj-Gen Maung Aye and Third Army Region commander Lt Gen Wirot Chantha-urai in Phitsanulok last week to discuss narcotics suppression cooperation.

It was not clear whether the Burmese military was coordinating a pincer operation from the other side of the border.

Khun Sa told the Bangkok Post at his Hua Muang camp opposite Pai District of this province that he had relinquished all posts in the MTA but will fight Thai soldiers if they try to arrest him.

The MTA has also beefed up forces along the border front to defend the camp following the ultimatum issued by the Thai military.

Top MTA leaders led by chairman Pu Deving and his deputy Khun Duan met with a Thai military officer on Monday to inquire about the presence of Thai rangers at the border.

The rebel leaders informed the military officers that the guerrillas had never caused trouble to Thai residents and the Government.

But the Thai military reaffirmed the ultimatum that all MTA establishments along the Thai-Burmese border be pulled back two kilometres deeper from the present position by Friday.

The sources said the Air Force's Wing 41 in Chiang Mai has been placed on alert while four C-123 transport planes have been put on standby round the clock.

Khun Sa declared that he quit all posts in the MTA so that his image of a drug kingpin would not hurt the rebels' goal to fight for an autonomous Shan State.

The MTA force is now free to act on its own, Khun Sa said.

He added, however, that the narcotics problem in the Golden Triangle will continue to exist even though he no longer wields power in the MTA.

Other minority rebel groups will continue to grow opium because narcotics will remain their major source of income.

Malaysia Pledges To Help With Separatists

BK1109021992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Sep 92 p A2

[Text] The Malaysian supreme commander has pledged to help Thailand end the prolonged struggle of the southern Muslim separatist movement.

This was disclosed by Fourth Army Region Commander Kitti Ratthanachaya yesterday.

Kitti said the help was pledged in return for Thailand's key role in ending the armed struggle of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) guerrillas against Malaysia.

However, Kitti did not clarify how Malaysia would help Thailand deal with the separatist movement.

Kitti said he raised the problem of Muslim separatists in Thailand's four southernmost provinces while visiting Malaysia last week.

Kitti said he told the supreme commander that he needed Malaysia's help.

This was especially so for dealing with separatists who had fled across the border to take sanctuary in the northern Malaysian state of Kelantan.

"Malaysia agreed to help on this point in return for our cooperation involving the CPM," Kiti said.

The regional commander said it was the first time that Thailand and Malaysia had formally negotiated over the Muslim separatist problem.

But when asked how Malaysia would help, Kitti said: "It's enough at this stage that Malaysia has pledged to help.

"We have to let the Malaysian government decide on its own which measures it can employ which will meet with the least criticism."

With Thailand playing a key role, the CPM formally disbanded in 1989.

Following the group's dissolution, the strength and influence of Muslim separatists in the South have dwindled until they have become mere jungle bandits, according to Thai officials.

But the authorities have a continuing problem dealing with terrorist remnants as they can easily flee to Kelantan.

Amendment on Prime Minister To Be MP Approved

BK1109133892 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Statement to media representatives by Government House spokesman Montri Chenwitthayakan; given on 11 September in Bangkok—recorded]

[Text] In connection with the joint meeting of the National Assembly and its resolution on 10 June 1992 approving the fourth draft amendment of the 1992 Constitution which requires the prime minister to be member of the House of Representatives, the Cabinet Secretariat has informed that it has received the draft constitutional amendment for processing. The Cabinet Secretariat has presented the draft constitutional amendment to the king for his consideration in conformity with the Constitution. The king has already signed the aforementioned Constitution and returned it to the secretariat. The secretariat will publish it in the 12 September issue of the Royal Gazette which will make the Constitution enforceable on 13 September 1992—election day.

The fourth constitutional amendment of 1992 consists of three articles:

Article 1. This constitution is named the Amended Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand (amendment no. 4 of 1992).

Article 2. This constitution is to be enforced on the day after publication in the Royal Gazette.

Article 3. Contents of article 159 of the constitution are to be deleted and replaced with the following:

Article 159. The king appoints one prime minister and other ministers totaling no more than 48 to comprise the cabinet with the duty of administering the country.

The prime minister must be a member of the House of Representatives.

The president of the House of Representatives is to countersign the royal decree appointing the prime minister.

Corruption Probe of Ex-Supreme Commander Planned

BK1109014992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Sep 92 p A1

[Text] Allegations of corruption against former Thai Airways International chairman ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin over the airline's purchase of a block of land at an inflated price are to be investigated by the Counter Corruption Commission (CCC).

The investigation is the first involving the former supreme commander and air force chief, but follows a series of allegations of corruption which have rocked Thailand's national carrier. The CCC is also investigating charges against newly-appointed president Chatrachai Bunya-anant.

CCC Chairman Sak Sanongchat said yesterday the allegations of corruption against Kaset were lodged by someone whom he refused to identify.

The case involves the purchase of an expensive parcel of land near Don Muang International airport, he said adding the CCC decided to proceed with an investigation because the accusations were backed by reliable documentation.

The case is one of seven accusations of corruption involving the beleaguered airline raised by Transport and Communications Minister Nukun Prachuapmo during the intense public protest over the military's involvement in state enterprises.

The corruption allegation had also involved Montri Phongphanit, the leader of the Social Action Party, because the land was reportedly purchased from one of his relatives.

It was included in the Asset Investigation Committee's probe into the former Chatchai minister's assets last year.

Montri, who was later judged to be unusually rich by the committee and had Bt [Thai baht] 336 million in assets seized, is reported to be a close friend of ACM Kaset.

THAI sources said the purchase of the land was first put on the agenda of the airline's board of directors, chaired by Kaset, in May 1990.

But it was rejected when three members complained that the price of about Bt600 million was far too high.

They reason that at Bt600 million, the land would have cost Bt66,000 per square wah [four square meters]. A Land Department appraisal had set a figure of about Bt10,000 per square wah for the block, while a bank estimated had considered it was worth between Bt20-30,000 per square wah.

The board members who objected to the excessive price were Sriphumi Sukhanet, permanent secretary of Transport and Communications, his deputy Mahidon Changthrangkun and Pandit Bunyapana, director-general of the Revenue Department which is the airline's majority shareholder. The three submitted a note of formal opposition to the purchase to the board.

Consequently, THAI officials went back to the land owner to renegotiate the price, resulting in an offer of Bt100 million. However the dissenting board members felt this was still too high, the THAI sources said.

But under pressure from Kaset, the board approved the purchase in a split decision.

Sak, asked about another allegation that THAI had leased a luxury VIP jet for THAI executives under the direction of Kaset, said the CCC could not probe the allegation because no complaint had been filed.

"We will not investigate the lease of the Challenger jet. But if anybody gets documentary evidence, we would do. For the time being, it is only a report in the newspapers," Sak said.

In regard to the investigation of corruption allegations against the new THAI president Chatchai Bunya-anan, Sak said the CCC considered it an urgent matter.

The investigation, he stressed, would not be affected even though Chatchai had just been appointed the airline's president.

CCC will ask for his clarification of the accusations soon, he said.

Sak said evidence the CCC had received so far in the investigation into the three million telephone line project was not very clear and that he had sought more information from Transport Minister Nukun Prachuapmo.

"Minister Nukun's complaint did not mention any persons. But if the investigation implicates anyone, even former directors of the Telephone Organization of Thailand, the CCC will invite them to give testimony," he said.

Meanwhile, Pol Lt Gen Photchana Bunyachinda, chairman of a CCC subcommittee investigating allegations against a group of officials involved in granting a licence to a private company to run illegal mining, said enough evidence had been uncovered of disciplinary and criminal breaches to issue indictments.

The group includes a general in the Supreme Command Headquarters and another 16 state officials. They were accused of taking a bribe worth about Bt980,000.

Paper Urges Release of Report on May Bloodshed

*BK0509090192 Bangkok THE NATION in English
5 Sep 92 p A8*

[Editorial: "Anan Not 'Transparent' Over May Tragedy Report"]

[Text] On Tuesday at its weekly meeting, the Cabinet made no decision on whether to publicize the final report from the government committee investigating the political violence in May. Little about the final report has been released to the public apart from a conclusion that the military used "excessive" force during the May bloodbath.

What's alarming about the aftermath of the May incident is that 378 people are still missing. Interior Ministry spokesman Somphon Chaibangyang last Tuesday told the press, after a meeting of one of the government sub-committees formed to probe reports of the missing, that the figure was derived from updated lists of the Interior Ministry, some private agencies, and eight university hotline tracing centres.

On Aug 19, the government committee searching for those who went missing during the May massacre formed three sub-committees to facilitate their task. According to Interior Ministry Deputy Permanent Secretary Ari Wong-araya, the functions of the sub-committees will be as follows:

The first will inspect areas where it is believed bodies may have been hidden.

The second will search for those who remain unaccounted for by using information from the Interior Ministry and all tracing agencies, including the hot-lines of the universities.

The third will handle all public relations for the two sub-committees and the main committee.

The formation of the government committee and these three subcommittees comes after Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun's announcement on Aug 5 that his Cabinet was serious in finding those who went missing during the May bloodbath. At the same time, Premier Anan's seriousness was echoed by newly appointed Army Commander Gen Wimon Wongwanit who pledged full army assistance to search for the missing, even if the probe might affect army personnel.

The niggling question now is, why can't the final report of the government committee investigating the May violence be made public when it holds vital clues as to how almost 400 people went missing during the massacre?

The final report by itself gives a full-scale account of the events between May 17-20. Clearly, its publication would make it possible to pinpoint exactly the failures or policies that led to the May bloodbath, and to prevent a recurrence.

Official statistics say that 52 pro-democracy protesters were killed by the security forces. This figure by itself is questionable, according to eye-witness reports. The

figure of 52 dead is believed to be the number of badly wounded people who were taken to hospital and subsequently died there, or were dead on arrival.

Many protesters were killed at different sites during the bloodiest days of the protests, and in many cases, according to eye-witnesses, troops collected the bodies and dumped them in the back of military trucks. These bodies have never been produced. In addition, several bodies were seen in the canal flowing under Phan Fa Bridge.

Delaying a decision on whether to publicize the final report certainly won't help to clear up the uncertainties surrounding the Bangkok massacre and the aftermath. Paying lip service to human rights by forming probe committees to look into the missing achieves nothing if in the end the government doesn't act on the violations committed during the May massacre.

Premier Anan has to show a stronger sense of responsibility to those whose immediate family members, relatives or friends were killed or went missing during the May massacre. For one, the Anan II Cabinet has yet to issue an official paper immediately certifying the 378 people as missing. In accordance with Thai legislation, the next of kin or relatives of the persons deemed missing have to wait seven years for a court declaration based on certification of the status of their loved ones by the authorities before they receive any government compensation.

The issue of the persons who remain unaccounted for from the May incident is a tragedy that continues to cause anguish to hundreds of families across the country. According to Mahidon University's hotline tracing centre, 60 per cent of those unaccounted for are poor employees—many are the main breadwinners for their families. Students and merchants constitute 14 per cent respectively, farmers seven per cent, professionals four per cent, and government officials one per cent.

It would be wishful thinking, now that the Anan II administration would make public the final government report on the May political violence, taking into account the fact that the last Cabinet meeting is next Tuesday, before the nation goes to the polls again on Sept 13. Premier Anan himself said late last week that the new government after Sept 13 would have to tie up the loose ends of the May tragedy.

It remains to be seen whether the emerging government after the poll would be willing to break the cycle of violence that prevails in this country, where agents of repression believe they can kidnap, torture, and murder without fear of discovery or punishment.

Sadly, the Anan II administration has not set a good example of being "transparent" as far as the report on the May tragedy is concerned.

It's a matter of recognizing what happened between May 17-19. Though appalling as it may be, Premier Anan

must not tolerate the aberrant behaviour of a small section of the military by withholding the final report from the public.

Electoral Chances of Major Candidates Reviewed

*BK1009034592 Bangkok THE NATION in English
10 Sep 92 p A6*

[By Sompong Kittinaradon]

[Excerpt] Two likely scenarios have emerged in rating the chances of the premiership hopefuls. One is for the former opposition parties to stick together and back the leader of the party with the most MPs as prime minister; the other is for the two biggest "allies" to fight for the top job after Sunday's election.

One of these scenarios will certainly be the case if one bloc sweeps more than half the 360 House seats and the odds of this happening are high, given forecasts based on a series of independent polls. In the March election, New Aspiration, Democrat, Phalang Tham and Solidarity won a total of 165 House seats, 16 short of a simple majority.

During this election campaign, the political climate is more in their favour. New factors working for them are the emergence of the non-aligned Seri Tham Party, and the fact that potential premiership candidates from the two bigger parties, Gen Chatchai Chunhawan of Chat Phatthana (National Development) and Pol Gen Praman Adireksan of Chat Thai, will not find it easy to overcome the political stigma of having been accused of being "unusually wealthy".

Chat Phatthana and Chat Thai are also reluctant to join in forming the next government, in part because of personal conflicts between their leading members. There is no love lost between Chat Thai secretary-general Banhan Sinlapa-acha, who is the most influential power broker in the party, and Chat Phatthana deputy leader Kon Thappharangsi, who is Chatchai's trusted nephew.

Chatchai would also move in opposition to his political platform of seeking to heal the national rift caused by the May turmoil if he joined hands with Chat Thai to form the next government. After all, nearly all in his party are former MPs from the pro-military side of the political camp.

As a result, either Chat Phatthana, Chat Thai or even the Social Action Party may eventually agree to join the former opposition bloc to form the next government so as not to miss the boat. In this case, the party leader would have to sacrifice by staying out of the Cabinet.

But if Chat Phatthana and Chat Thai, as well as other allies in Chat Thai-led camp (Ratsadon, Prachakon Thai and Muan Chon) can form a majority coalition then the prime minister, be he Chatchai or Chat Thai's Praman, would be open to the charge that they were just old wine in new bottles. The political stigma of such a choice as prime minister would also provide ammunition for the

other bloc to muster public support in opposing the new government. It is hardly conceivable such a coalition would survive.

Thus, it is more likely that the premiership will be left open to the other three contenders—new Aspiration Party leader Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Democrat Party leader Chuan Likphai and Phalang Tham Party de facto leader Maj Gen Chamlong Simuang.

The simple formula is for the premiership to go to the leader of whichever of these three parties win the most House seats. The assumption here is that all the four former opposition parties will stick together.

The major argument for them to maintain their alliance is the public expectation of them to do so in the spirit they exhibited in supporting the prodemocracy demonstrations against nonelected prime minister Gen Suchinda Kraprayun and his supporters in May. [passage omitted]

Chances of 'Clear Opposition Victory' Viewed

*BK1009032792 Bangkok THE NATION in English
10 Sep 92 p A6*

[Editorial: "Unusual Circumstances Point to Clear Opposition Victory"]

[Text] In this last stretch of the election campaign, the informal alliance of the four former opposition parties clearly has the lead and will likely win enough seats to form a majority coalition government, with or without co-opting the Seri Tham (Liberal Democratic) Party. Whether the Chat Phatthana (National Development) Party of former premier Gen Chatchai Chunhawan wins the most House seats seems to be immaterial. Chatchai's pledge not to pursue the premiership is equally of little concern because he is shunned by the four-party alliance and by the Chat Thai Party.

Now both Chat Phatthana and Chat Thai are actively wooing the three major parties in the alliance—New Aspiration, Phalang Tham and Democrat—to take part in a government coalition. Only the election outcome will tell whether the alliance needs another major party as a partner, and if it does then Chat Phatthana and Chat Thai will have to try to outbid each other with a better offer (like asking for just a few Cabinet posts, or accepting whatever crumbs are left).

In normal circumstances, Chat Phatthana (with 68 former MPs) and Chat Thai (75 former MPs) could expect to win at least 70 House seats each. So at this stage of an election campaign—with four days to go—the party executives would be sitting back and dividing up the spoils of who gets which Cabinet post, and not fretting at all about missing out on being a part of the next government.

But this election is not normal. For starters, it is being held under extraordinary circumstances created chiefly

by the May crisis, the surprise selection of Anan Pan-yarachun as prime minister, and the removal of powerful military commanders responsible for the bloody crack-down on unarmed demonstrators from their lofty spheres of influence. These factors evidently give the four former opposition parties the edge over their rivals from the coalition government of former army chief Gen Suchinda Kraprayun.

Many in the pro-democracy movement say the former government coalition parties "betrayed" the electorate by inviting Suchinda, a non-member of parliament, to be premier and thus they don't deserve another chance to hold the reins of power. A new government led by these pro-military parties will have its legitimacy strongly challenged by the pro-democracy forces, just as their nomination of Chat Thai party leader ACM Sombun Rahong for premier last June was vehemently opposed, giving then House Speaker Dr Athit Urairat the strength to resist his ex-colleagues and nominate Anan instead.

For the first time in many years an incumbent administration is not contesting an election it is supervising. (This wasn't the case during the Anan I administration in which military leaders on the Cabinet were secretly backing certain parties.) Moreover, the Anan II administration has revived PollWatch to serve as a national watchdog to deter vote-buying and other electoral fraud. The strict political neutrality of the government, coupled with the presence of PollWatch, can deter abuses of power by local authorities who would otherwise act in favour of certain parties and their candidates. This neutrality is tending to hurt the pro-military parties, though it doesn't necessarily provide any direct assistance to the parties in the former opposition camp.

The removal from military power of several top commanders has also deprived certain pro-military parties of a crucial source of financial and political support. All the new commanders have vowed to let their troops vote freely—without any secret instructions to choose specific parties. But it does appear, though, that a majority of military personnel still favour parties that were in the Suchinda coalition.

The print media also have an indirect role in helping the election campaign of the four former opposition parties by, for example, dwelling on the May crisis, the questionable roles of the parties in the Suchinda coalition, and the plight of families who lost their loved ones in the bloody crackdown, or whose relatives have gone missing since the crisis. This is perhaps what Samak Sunthorawet, leader of Prachakon Thai—one of the parties in the Suchinda coalition—means when he complains that almost all the newspapers "are against us."

In other instances, political leaders were given a fairly equal chance to impress the nation during live TV programmes, yet they performed poorly. If they cracked under intense scrutiny, they had only themselves to

blame. To complain about being subjected to "unconstructive grilling" on TV is to insult the intelligence of the national TV audience.

Another important point that makes this election very special is that for the first time in nearly two decades the electorate is literally selecting a new prime minister, though indirectly. Only three men remain viable contenders for premier: Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut of the New Aspiration Party, Maj Gen Chamlong Simuang of the Phalang Tham Party, and Chuan Likphai of the Democrat Party. A vote for one of these three parties is like a vote for the leader of the chosen party to be premier.

The parties outside the former opposition alliance are losing out in the race for premier because none of their leaders are really viable contenders. Chat Phatthana's Chatchai was at first considered a front-running contender, but he is seriously hampered by the political stigma of being "unusually wealthy".

Likewise, Chat Thai party leader Pol Gen Praman Adireksan and Social Action party leader Montri Phonphanit are carrying this dreadful handicap.

If the four parties in the former opposition alliance cannot win under these very favourable circumstances, they never will.

Party Leader Condemns 'Rightist' Smear Campaign

*BK1009034192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
10 Sep 92 p 3*

[Text] New Aspiration Party [NAP] leader Chawalit Yongchaiyut claims that extreme rightist elements in the now-defunct Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] are launching a nationwide campaign to block his bid for the premiership after the election.

Talking to the BANGKOK POST while campaigning in Pattani Province, Gen Chawalit said ISOC diehards have distributed leaflets accusing him of being an advocate of communism.

The general, however, quickly added that he did not think the military clique ousted from power following the May tragedy was behind the campaign.

The NAP leader who toured Narathiwat, Pattani and Yala devoted much of his speech defending the communism allegation against him.

He told a 25,000-strong rally in Pattani on Friday that his grandmother was the wife of the younger brother of King Rama V and was close to the Royal Family. He also said he spent much of his childhood in the palace.

"There have been numerous allegations against me ... like I am not loyal to the monarchy and I am advocating communism. They are all nonsense," Gen Chawalit said.

The former military chief said he was among the national leaders who successfully helped solve the

problem of communism in the country. He also helped Malaysia to the same effect.

"Therefore, the allegation that I am advocating communism is groundless," he said.

He said he has devoted himself to the Royal Family and spent much of his time, particularly when he was supreme commander, to serve the palace and was royally decorated in recognition of his service.

"It's not possible for a knight like me who stood by the throne to turn communist," said Gen Chawalit.

The NAP leader said those who are levelling the charges against him should be ashamed of themselves.

Gen Chawalit said he chose the last round of his campaign in the South to defend himself because the smear campaign against him has intensified with the apparent aim to destroy him politically.

He also spoke of terror tactics adopted by his detractors including crank calls to various homes telling their owners not to vote for NAP candidates.

He said southern voters were sensitive to the communist question and it was necessary to put things in the right perspective, otherwise people would be confused.

Gen Chawalit also said he did not think there would be a political crisis or violence after the election.

The present military leadership is in a retreat from politics and he was confident of getting their cooperation, if he became prime minister, to help restore the faith and trust of people in the armed forces, he added.

"We have to know the heart of the problem and solve it from there. We must respect soldiers and not look down upon them. We must not let the armed forces down. Most importantly we must eliminate any feeling of suspicion," he commented.

Gen Chawalit predicted the parties in the former opposition wing will win a combined total of 200 seats which should be sufficient to form the next coalition government.

On his previous fling through the South the NAP leader had expressed confidence about his prospects of becoming the next prime minister "because the military clique which opposed him was no longer in power".

But this time Gen Chawalit adopted a more conciliatory tone.

"I have had no problems with leaders of the National Peace-keeping Council. They were my juniors in the armed forces. I don't think that these younger brothers of mine will wage a dirty campaign against me," Gen Chawalit said, obviously referring to the communist accusation.

He concluded his tour of the three southernmost provinces, his last before the election Sunday, yesterday and

said with confidence that his party will sweep all nine seats at stake in the provinces.

NAP won seven of the nine seats in the last election.

The Democrat Party, which has also entered candidates in the three provinces, is hoping to take at least three seats, particularly in Narathiwat where it is fielding a team of strong candidates against the NAP.

Wira Musikaphong, the NAP deputy leader who accompanied Gen Chawalit on the trip, said the general was a qualified person capable of leading the country out of this political quagmire if he became prime minister.

He said attempts are being made by certain officers in the armed forces, who lost power after the May events, to derail Gen Chawalit's bid for the top leadership post.

"But Gen Chawalit, being their former boss, knows how to handle the situation."

Mr Wira said he did not think former Phalang Tham leader Chamlong Simuang would be able to deal with the problem in the armed forces because Maj-Gen Chamlong, being a Class 7 member of Chulachomklao Military Academy, has been in constant conflict with the Class 5 clique now in key military posts.

He said Democrat leader Chuan Likphai too was not suitable to become premier.

The country needs a decisive person at the helm to prevent any recurrence of the May crisis.

Effectiveness of PollWatch Commission Examined

*BK1109051992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
11 Sep 92 p 13*

[From the Election Special]

[Text] When the dust settles after all the votes are counted PollWatch II may not be able to produce a single indictment against political candidates for breach of election laws.

Be that as it may, PollWatch is far from being just a "paper tiger" as critics had labelled it after its perceived failure in the March general election.

The derogatory term does not do justice to its service and the intangible and valuable effect it has on the electoral process as a whole.

Even if vote-buying, which is PollWatch's major campaign target, is as widespread as before, offending candidates can no longer dismiss the election watchdog with a wave of the hand.

At the very least, they have to be more careful and more ingenious in devising vote-buying methods to elude PollWatch's net. Because this time, the "paper tiger" has real fangs and claws.

The Interior Ministry under Pol Gen Phao Sarasin has pledged its full cooperation, and is willing to apply the full force of the law against politicians caught with their hands in the cookie jar.

The watchdog's active campaign should also serve as a practical lesson in democracy for the general public. Whether it will sink in now or later, its value should not be underestimated.

When a group of academicians first announced the formation of the Election Watchdog Commission to monitor the March 22 election, they hoped to severely curtail vote-buying and eventually eliminate it as a factor in future elections.

Experienced political observers were skeptical and for good reason. Vote-buying has long been a fact of life in Thai politics. Finding a truly "clean" politician would be like trying to find a needle in a haystack, they said.

And PollWatch's performance proved its critics right. It emerged from the March general election with its image bruised, as it was unable to pin down a single candidate or political operative for alleged vote-buying.

Critics judged it harshly and labelled it a "paper tiger," a simile comparing it to a drawn figure of the beast which is useless as a device to keep the cattle in line.

Undaunted, PollWatch has made a re-appearance with many old faces in its committee.

This time, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun put his office behind the organisation by giving it a semiofficial status and a budget of 67 million baht, nearly double what it previously received. Its committee has been enlarged from 33 to 44 members. Its volunteer force has grown from nearly 30,000 to 63,000 people.

More significantly, the Interior Ministry is perceived to be a willing player to lend a helping hand.

Supporters have hoped that PollWatch II would be more respected, if not feared and would produce some tangible results. But sceptics are not convinced, and immediately dubbed it the "Paper Tiger II."

The widespread skepticism is understandable. Given the circumstances of this election, money is again expected to be spent heavily to influence the voters.

PollWatch's spokesman Dr Chira Hongladarom said he expected less vote-buying in Bangkok and surrounding provinces, but that the practice would be intense in other areas.

Two groups of politicians will still rely heavily on vote-buying, he said. These are professional politicians "who cannot afford to lose" and those with vested interests, both politically and commercially.

"It is possible that more money would be spent and violence may intensify," Dr Chira said.

In its reincarnation, PollWatch II has decided to adjust its strategy.

Admitting that the commission was ineffective during the last election Deputy Prime Minister and PollWatch chairman Kasem Suwannakun said:

"Last time, we put too much emphasis on taking complaints (on vote buying). But we were restricted by our lack of legal power and devices to take action."

He blamed the Interior Ministry, then under Gen Itsaphong Nunphakdi, for its lack-luster cooperation.

He is optimistic that the situation would be different this time. He credits it to more positive response from the Ministry and help from private organisations such as Thai Rat newspaper, which is offering cash awards for citizens whose complaints led to the prosecution of the accused.

Other officials also believe that their past experience and the information they had gathered during the previous election will help to improve their operations.

However, Dr Kasem said the watchdog has de-emphasised its role in taking complaints. Instead, he said, PollWatch will focus on raising political awareness, encouraging people to vote, and monitoring the voting process.

PollWatch II must have looked attractive to a lot of people. It reported that it has received an overwhelming response from prospective volunteers. In most jurisdictions, the number of applicants for volunteers has exceeded the target.

But in certain areas, the commission has run into difficulty. In some areas, it was unable to recruit local volunteers. In others, volunteers had tendered their resignation en masse citing their inability to perform their duties.

Causes are varied, and PollWatch officials generally are unwilling to discuss them. But it is understood that the major reason has to do with intimidation by so-called "influential persons," who are either the political candidates themselves or their supporters.

Many citizens' groups, including non-governmental organisations have also asked to be affiliated with PollWatch which make them eligible for financial support. But they are bound to uphold its iron rule of neutrality. That condition is one reason why many other groups refuse to join Pollwatch.

Political advocacy groups such as the Campaign for Popular Democracy and the Confederation for Democracy, while professing to be impartial, have a different idea of how to maintain the stance. They want to be able to campaign against politicians they consider unsuitable for Parliament, particularly those from the so-called "satanic parties." Even if they are strapped for cash, they prefer to keep their distance.

PollWatch's policy of neutrality has led many people, particularly politicians, to believe that its efforts will be just futile as they were previously. But judging from its performance so far, it must have taken these people by surprise.

If criticism and condemnation against PollWatch can be used as a yardstick to measure its success, then PollWatch II has so far been very successful indeed.

When PollWatch announced to the media that it had forwarded the names of 146 politicians under its "special watch list" to the Interior Ministry, it caused a stir among political parties. But when the list was leaked to the Press and was published, the murmur became an uproar.

The identity of the person who leaked the information was never discovered, but the impact was considerable. The public and politicians have learned that PollWatch is not just a sheep painted with tiger stripes.

Speaking in general about the public outcry, Dr Chira said PollWatch has prepared itself for any criticism.

"We have to be prepared to either take defensive or offensive action," he said. "If we have no cards up our sleeves, nobody would have paid us any attention."

Many things have happened since then. The commission has sent to the Interior Ministry a list containing the names of about 1,000 officials nationwide, whom it said "need special monitoring." For undisclosed reasons, it has recommended the transfer of several local officials until the election is over.

It has also announced pending legal action against certain officials, politicians or their operatives. Some politicians, in turn, have threatened to file lawsuits against it.

Although most politicians still outwardly dismiss the commission as irrelevant, they have taken pain to avoid any appearance of impropriety.

Yet, PollWatch does have its shortcomings. Region 1 chairman Asst Prof Somyot Chuthai observed that most volunteers, including some at the top management level, are still very inexperienced, although they are hard workers.

Time constraints affected the selection of volunteers, some of whom have proved to be incompetent, he said.

Moreover, the organisation is loosely structured, and lines of command are often unclear. The concentration of a large number of independent-thinking academics has produced various conflicting opinions, all of which take time and effort to reconcile.

Perhaps, it is too early to tell whether PollWatch has been successful. But many in various quarters have already expressed concern over its future. Undeniably, PollWatch owes much of its two "lives" to Prime Minister Anan's administration particularly its emphasis on political transparency.

Prime Minister Anan's government will soon be history, as they say. There has been doubt that the next government will be as open-minded and as supportive of the organisation.

In some observers' opinion, PollWatch may have done damage to its chance to be reborn because it has antagonised too many politicians and officials in its zealous campaign against vote-buying.

Were it to focus its attention on unfair officials instead, a former PollWatch official commented, it would have gained wide acceptance among politicians and improved its chance of another reincarnation, perhaps even with a permanent legal status.

Given the uncertainty, some officials have already looked toward a different future. Asst Prof Somyot as well as many of his colleagues have broached the idea of a "People's Assembly."

Basically, it is the grouping into a network of grassroots level organisations throughout the country with a common aim of formulating ideas and policies to advance a "participatory" democratic system.

PollWatch in its present form is a top-down organization, he said. He wants to see a bottom-up one, where ideas and policies generated at the grassroots level get filtered up to the top.

Since PollWatch already has something resembling a network in place, it should encourage its member groups to continue their activities until the concept is materialised, he said.

Dr Mali Phrugphongsawali, another PollWatch committee member added that her idea of the future PollWatch is one of a public policy organisation which aims at advancing interests of the people in a democracy.

"It may be an NGO or a foundation with a semi-official link to the government so that we will have access to financial sources," she said.

Included in the tasks of the new organisation will be, for instance, educating the masses on democratic principles, encouraging them to participate in the democratic process, monitoring activities and players in politics, and disseminating information on various laws.

She revealed that PollWatch already has in its account 1.5 million baht from donations by Thai citizens in the United States. This fund has been set aside specifically for the setting up of the new organisation, once its form and concept are agreed upon.

The concept is still not concrete. But whatever form it may eventually take, it appears that PollWatch may yet have another life. Whether it is going to be PollWatch III or any other beast, it likely will not be another "paper tiger."

Economic Challenges for Next Government Viewed

*BK1109094192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
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[From the Election Special]

[Text] The waiting is almost over. For two years, investors have been waiting—or so one would understand from the executives' summary of the state of the Thai economy.

The reality is more complicated than that. The Thai economy has not come to a standstill, and companies are still investing. Growth is still officially forecast by the Bank of Thailand at a moderately healthy 7.5 per cent. Nevertheless some of those who can postpone decisions have been doing so.

The waiting began in August 1990 when Saddam Husayn's forces invaded Kuwait. It continued after George Bush's forces struck back. By then, the National Peace-keeping Council had taken over in Bangkok and it was the turn of domestic politics to hang in suspension up to this year's March 22 general election, the May disturbances and the Anan II government.

Finally, another election approaches in a political climate which most observers expect to return to a semblance of normalcy. Some view the prospect with relish. They remember the heady days of the Chatchai government and are looking forward to another real estate boom. They could be in for a disappointment.

Sentiment on the economy can broadly be divided into two lines of thinking. The first welcomes the prospect of a return to elected government, particularly one headed by Gen Chatchai Chunhawan.

This view is partly based on a simple correlation. Gen Chatchai was prime minister during a period of double-digit growth and a boom in land prices. Therefore, according to this argument, Gen Chatchai's return should herald a return to prosperity.

The case is argued by many, including taxi drivers, rural leaders who were able to cash in on the land boom, and real estate speculators. Gen Chatchai has himself made precisely this claim.

Perhaps there are also those who remember fondly the years when such MPs as Banhan Sinlapa-acha and Montri Phongpanit turned themselves into legends for their ability to create the country's best road surfaces in their provinces.

But economists argue that the simple correlation view is false. The mere fact that Gen Chatchai was prime minister during a period of double-digit growth does not mean that his government was responsible for the rapid expansion.

Even at the level of superficial correlation, Gen Chatchai's claim can be turned against him. It could be argued that he presided over a decline in Thailand's economic growth.

Gen Chatchai came to power in August 1988, towards the end of the year Thai economic growth reached its peak of 13.2 per cent. Growth the following year was 12 per cent, dropping to 10 per cent in 1990. If Gen Chatchai wants to argue that he was the cause of double-digit growth, his critics can counter that he actually slowed down the economy.

Economists argue that the reality is much more complicated than that. Their message is not merely a dismissal of the simple correlation view of events. It has implications for the way the economy could be run after the election, and it is a reminder that in an economy linked so closely to the rest of the world, it is a mistake to look only at domestic factors.

Most economists attribute the double-digit growth of 1988-90 to at least four factors: The belt-tightening of 1984-86 period of the Prem Tinsulanon government, lower oil prices after the shock of the early 1980s, the appreciation of the yen that encouraged a flood of investment into Southeast Asia, and large amounts of capital sloshing around in world markets and available for speculative investment in stock exchanges and real estate.

Whoever wins this election will find a very different economic world. The Gulf crisis and other financial troubles have dried up the spare cash that contributed to the 1988-90 boom. And although the dollar is weak in comparison to the yen, the Japanese economy is in no shape to repeat the earlier flood of investment. A repeat of the booms on the stock market and in real estate are unlikely.

On the other hand the Chatchai and Anan governments did tend to continue with one of the features of the Thai economy that is seen as an important contributor to its resilience: macroeconomic caution. One of the questions that arises at each election is whether this aspect of Thai economic management will change.

Traditionally, most governments have been cautious in their handling of the budget, avoiding large deficits and heavy borrowing.

For much of recent history, the Bank of Thailand has been allowed to concentrate on monetary stability, reigning in bank credit expansion when inflation or the balance of payments appears to be heading for trouble.

Those who heard party leaders on television on Monday night however, might wonder whether this caution will remain. Almost all the leaders said they were either willing to allow the government to set a small budget deficit or to draw on the Treasury Reserve, the cash the government has accumulated because in recent years it has been spending less than it has collected in tax.

In economic terms, either a deficit in the official budget or spending from the Treasury Reserve would have the same effect: The government would spend more than it earned. Economists differ in their view of the wisdom of doing this. Some argue that the economy could handle a

slight deficit in order to boost development and growth. Others warn that such fiscal stimulus right now would be dangerous because it would worsen the country's trade deficit in goods and services, the current account.

None of the party leaders appeared to put the argument in those terms during Monday's television debate, however. Their concern was whether the country could afford to spend more than it now does, a question more to do with financial security. None of the party leaders appeared to recognise that government spending has effects on inflation and the balance of payments as well.

Often, once a government is in office, civil servants can put forward the economic arguments and ultimately retain control of the macro-economy. For a time, this control looked like failing during the Chatchai government, where Finance Minister Pramuan Saphawasu clashed with the Bank of Thailand over interest rates and inflation.

In the end, after intense lobbying through the Ban Phitsanulok advisers, Chatchai took the side of the bureaucrats.

Concern about economic management seems to have created a near-consensus that certain portfolios should go to experts from outside Parliament, particularly where Parliament lacks the expertise.

In another televised debate, on Sunday, most party leaders suggested that they would appoint outsiders to the Finance portfolio and possibly Commerce and Industry as well. Politicians are being questioned intensively about corruption in the ministries controlling large projects. This has become the main issue of economic management.

A longer term issue that could also become a challenge for the next government is the degree of intervention that might be needed to keep the economy on a sound growth path.

The question arises at a time when Thai economic development is entering a more sophisticated phase, and when international agencies such as the World Bank are beginning to question their previous, mainly hands-off approach to governments' economic policy.

The current conventional wisdom in Thailand tends to take the line that the government should keep its intervention in the economy to a minimum. The more the government acts, the greater the damage it is likely to cause, this argument says. One of the advantages of the approach is its simplicity.

But there is a growing body of opinion among economists around the world that some intervention is necessary. The new view comes from a closer examination of the experiences of South Korea or India.

"What I am beginning to believe in is that we are starting to need some sort of coordination of industrial projects

as we move towards more sophisticated industrialisation," says Dr Amma Siamwalla, president of the Thailand Development Research Institute.

This implies "picking winners," the hated phrase of the non-interventionists, for example deciding that the country's industrial future lies in plastics and other petroleum-based products, but without the protection and inefficiency that critics say is being created in the National Petrochemicals Corporation projects.

This kind of industrial planning requires a higher level of sophistication in economic thinking. Many will wonder whether an elected government can achieve that.

Stability Could Bring 8 Percent Economic Growth

*BK1009040792 Bangkok THE NATION in English
10 Sep 92 p B1, B14*

[By Watchara Charunsanthikun, Duangkamol Chotana]

[Text] The economy could grow by eight per cent this year if political stability is achieved after the elections on Sunday and if strong export growth is maintained, said the top official of the National Economic and Social Development Board [NESDB].

Phisit Phakkasem, secretary general, stressed that it is imperative for the new government to win confidence from local and foreign investors if the positive investment atmosphere can be resurrected.

The new government must also continue its working relationship with the private sector and foster a good relationship with foreign governments as well.

The economic growth, based on the NESDB model, is running at 7.6 per cent annually compared with the revised forecast of 7.4 made after the May 17-20 bloodbath.

The economy, Phisit said, has shown more positive signs in the past two to three months but the country's international acceptance will need to be endorsed by a credible government to be formed after the elections.

"Thailand is still under the credit watch list of Standard and Poor's. It will conduct another review in November. The economy's rating stays at A-1 in the short term and A- in the long term," he said.

The US has stopped the granting of assistance to the country pending the results of the elections. The amount of money may be small but is symbolic enough as the signing of a US\$790-million 17th Yen Loan with the Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund has been delayed.

Japan has an official development charter which says that assistance can only be made to free and democratic economies.

Phisit said the economy is witnessing a stable growth which could reach eight per cent if the right conditions prevail. Inflation is running at 4.5 per cent annually with lower trade account deficits.

The government's fiscal surplus reserves is expected to grow to Bt[baht] 210 billion this fiscal year from the expected annual budget surplus of Bt54 billion. Although the budget surplus is lower than last year's Bt120 billion, the World Bank is said to be satisfied with the performance of the Thai government.

The tourism situation has also improved with revenues expected to top Bt107 billion this year with 5.9 million foreign visitors. First class hotels showed an average occupancy rate of 55 per cent in July and August.

Exports, meanwhile, are growing at 16.5 per cent annually and total foreign exchange revenues are estimated at Bt840 billion, which is Bt10 billion more than the NESDB target but Bt10 billion less than the Commerce Ministry target. Exports to Eastern Europe, Africa, Australia and the Middle East grew by 71 per cent with significant increases in garments, jewellery, rice, frozen shrimp, sugar, textiles, plastic products and furniture. However, tapioca exports fell by 7.3 per cent.

"The NESDB has proposed to the Finance Ministry to try and give tax rebates to exporters within one month instead of three to six months so as to help boost export turnovers this year to Bt852 billion," Phisit said.

Investment is expected to grow by 3.5 per cent this year compared to the zero rate expected earlier by the Board of Investment [BoI]. Several automobile firms have confirmed their investment plans and the BoI reported a 40 per cent increase in the number of factories that will start production soon.

Army, Air Force Commanders Comment on Reshuffle

*BK1109020792 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
11 Sep 92 pp 1,3*

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Wimon Wongwanit yesterday said the army's reshuffle list was done by a committee of five or six people who based their judgment on seniority, merits and the past mistakes of the officers concerned.

Gen Wimon said he attached great importance to the stability of the army as a guarantee of national security.

The army chief said no changes were made by Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun or Defence Minister Gen Banchop Bunnak to the army reshuffle list as he had proposed it, even though the two men were empowered to do so.

On the issue of why 80 many army officers were transferred, Gen Wimon said such was the case because it was the wish of the committee.

Asked about the possible transfer of Lt-Gen Samphao Chusi, commander of the Anti-Aircraft Command, a close aide of former prime minister Suchinda Khraprayun, the army chief said there was no such request for his transfer, nor did the case come to him.

However, he declined to comment when asked by a reporter if the sweeping transfers in the First Army Region was connected with the May crackdown.

Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Kan Phimanthip, meanwhile, maintained that the reshuffle of Air Force officers was not a "purge", but a normal rotation of officer which would have no impact on the Air Force.

"In fact, there is nothing unusual. I have said before that this is a rotation to allow people who are capable to have a chance to work," he said, adding that seniority and capability are the major criteria for the transfers.

As a commander-in-chief, ACM Kan said he had to ensure fairness and equal opportunity for all his subordinates.

However, he warned that officers transferred to inactive posts who fail to do their jobs effectively would have little chance to be moved back to active posts.

ACM Kan further said that the Royal Thai Air Force's reshuffle list was done by himself in close consultation with three or four air chief marshals. The matter, he added, is strictly that of the Air Force without any interference from Supreme Commander ACM Woranat Aphichari.

The Air Force chief admitted that some military personnel might not be satisfied with the reshuffle. "I have done my best", he said.

He denied that officers who were close to former Air Force chief ACM Kaset Rotchananin were "purged" in the shake-up.

Regarding the election this Sunday, ACM Kan said Air Force personnel would be free to vote for any candidate or party without any specific instructions from the Air Force.

Commenting on former prime minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot's prediction that the military might stage another coup ACM Kan said: "I don't dare to challenge his thought."

"He is a scholar and has his own view. But he might not be aware that the military will not get involved in politics again and it will be so", he said.

Defence Minister Banchop Bunnak said that he had not tampered with the reshuffle list proposed by the Armed Forces.

He said he believed that the reshuffle will enhance unity in the Army.

Military To Get Almost 15% of 1993 Budget

*BK1109021392 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
11 Sep 92 p 24*

[Text] The military's 1993 fiscal year budget will amount to 79,567.5 million baht or 14.47 percent of the 550,000-million baht total government expenditure, a Budget Bureau official said yesterday.

Although the 1993 government budget would be submitted to the new Government for approval after the general election on September 13, the official said he believed the size of the military expenditure budget would not be changed because it represented an appropriate proportion of GDP at 2.65 percent.

Military expenditure had entered a new era since Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut was Army Chief Commander in 1987, he said. Gen Chawalit announced that the army had to be reshaped by slowing the growth of military expenditure and the number of troops.

In the 1987 fiscal year, the military's budget was 39,155.5 million baht or 17.21 percent of total government expenditure, more than 1 percent lower than the previous year when the budget was 18.36 percent of the government budget.

In the 1983-86 fiscal years, the average size of the military budget was more than 18 percent. The proportion was at its lowest at 18.36 percent in the 1986 fiscal year.

In terms of proportion of GDP, the 1987 fiscal year was the lowest for the 1981-87 period at 3.17 percent.

The proportion of GDP from 1981-86 was 3.45 percent, 3.58 percent, 3.63 percent, 3.69 percent, 3.83 percent and 3.53 percent respectively.

An official said the Government should continue reducing the proportion of military expenditure and increase the government investment budget to serve the country's economic development objectives.

Although the size of the military budget had been cut in terms of proportion of GDP and total government expenditure, previous governments had stressed improving welfare services for military members and their families, aiming to improve the quality of the army.

In the 1987-88 fiscal years, the Government had allocated 3,000 million baht to build houses for 11,218 military families.

In 1988, the Government approved an army plan to increase ordinary military allowances from 24 baht to 32 baht a day, the allowance for outside jobs from 30 baht to 38 baht a day and the allowance for military personnel in border areas from 32 baht to 40 baht a day.

Vietnam

PRC's Qian: Dispute 'Can Be Resolved Peacefully'

*BK1009125492 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on 9 September told reporters in Bangkok that the conflict over the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago between China and Vietnam can be resolved peacefully, and that this issue will not affect the normalization of relations between the two countries.

The Chinese Foreign Minister said that Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin will visit Hanoi at the end of this month and that this visit is part of the process to normalize relations between the two nations. He also said that Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng has planned to visit Hanoi at the end of this year.

Dispute With PRC Said Aiding Ties With Neighbors
BK1109034092 Hong Kong AFP in English 0258 GMT 11 Sep 92

[By Jaques Boyer]

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 11 (AFP)—Recent moves by China against Vietnam over disputed islands and the detention of ships are pushing Hanoi towards a more rapid rapprochement with its non-communist neighbours, diplomats said here.

The tensions have raised the spectre of the war Vietnam and China fought in 1979 but analysts say another conflict is unlikely between the neighbours, long divided by historical and ideological rifts.

Instead, China's actions, which have thrown a shadow over relations less than a year after they were normalised, are likely to boost Vietnam's policy of improving ties with capitalist Southeast Asian nations.

"China's aggressive policy will help the liberals and weaken hardliners (in Hanoi) as it shows that there is no chance of an ideological alliance" between Asia's largest surviving Marxist nations, a diplomat said.

"It is pushing Vietnam into the arms of ASEAN," the diplomat added, referring to the Association of South-east Asian Nations, a grouping of six countries ironically set up 25 years ago to form a buffer against the threat of communist expansion in Indochina.

Since the start of the year, China has passed a law reasserting its sovereignty over the Spratly Islands, a group of atolls in the South China Sea that are also claimed in whole or part by five other countries, including Vietnam.

Chinese troops have reportedly staked claims to two additional islets, while Beijing signed an agreement for oil exploration with a U.S. company in an area that Vietnam considers part of its coastal shelf.

The most recent provocations, according to Hanoi are the presence of two oil exploration vessels in the Gulf of Tonkin and the detention of around 15 Vietnamese ships which the Chinese suspected of smuggling.

"Since the start of the year China's actions have gone against accords" that stipulated no action would be taken by either side to complicate the dispute between the countries, Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman Ho The Lan said.

Analysts say China is also looking to reassert what it considers its historic influence in the region as the former Soviet fleet is dismantled and U.S. forces pull out of their massive Subic Bay base in the Philippines.

With a navy reduced to a few frigates and the end of its close alliance with the Soviet Union, Hanoi is in no position to resist moves by the better-armed Chinese.

The last naval clash between the two countries, in the Spratlys in 1988, left three Vietnamese ships sunk or badly damaged.

So instead of rattling sabres, Vietnam appears to be trying to bring ASEAN in on the dispute, accusing China of provoking "a deep concern among all neighboring countries."

"Vietnam and ASEAN want peace above all to ensure development and stability," Lan said, further playing up the common ground between Hanoi and its non-communist neighbors.

Hanoi's approach has borne fruit over the past year. Its support for the peace settlement in Cambodia has drawn a positive reaction from ASEAN countries, which are looking for partners for their rapid economic expansion.

Beijing accepted a declaration that it would not resort to force over the Spratlys during July's ASEAN summit in Manila, where Hanoi signed an agreement of friendship and cooperation with its former adversaries. At the same time, Hanoi has been looking for a negotiated settlement by trying to persuade Beijing to withdraw from disputed areas, which is a question to be discussed when Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin visits here at the end of the month.

China has also said it wants to continue talks, with a foreign ministry spokesman saying "the dispute between the two sides on the delimitation of the Beibu (Tonkin) Gulf can be solved through negotiations."

Release of Ships Captured by China Urged

BK1109110692 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Since June this year, some Vietnamese ships carrying goods from Hong Kong back to Vietnam have been illegally arrested by the Chinese authorities. Some ships have been forced to anchor at Chinese ports to unload goods, and Vietnamese crews have been maltreated. This is at variance to International Navigation Law and the cooperation between navigation branches of Vietnam and China in the circumstances when the relations between the two countries are being normalized.

The Vietnamese Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing have, on many occasions, asked the Chinese side to put at immediate end to the

capture of Vietnamese ships, release those ships arrested, return the goods, and compensate for the losses caused to the Vietnamese side.

The British and Hong Kong authorities have also reacted this Chinese move which obstructed navigation and international trade in the area.

So far, though some ships have been released, others are still in detention, and all the goods have not yet been returned to Vietnam.

UK's Goodlad To Review Boat People Issue

*BK0909154592 Hong Kong AFP in English 1104 GMT
9 Sep 92*

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 9 (AFP)—British Foreign Office Minister Alastair Goodlad arrived here Wednesday from Hong Kong primarily to review progress in repatriating and resettling boat people, the British Embassy here said.

Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Di Nien told AFP after welcoming Goodlad that he was also expected to bring up the issue of Chinese raids on Vietnamese ships leaving Hong Kong.

"I think the British share our concern" about China's raids on at least 15 Vietnamese ships carrying goods from the colony to the northern Vietnamese port of Hong Gai in the past six weeks, including two in Hong Kong waters, he said.

Chinese authorities apparently believed the goods would be smuggled from Hong Gai into southern China across the porous land border. Two new convoys totalling 18 Vietnamese ships have set out from Hong Kong since Monday.

British and Vietnamese officials both said Goodlad's visit, his first since assuming the post of minister with responsibility for Asia, was primarily to familiarize himself with the boat people question and other bilateral issues.

He was to visit Friday British-and European Community-funded development projects in the northeastern province of Quang Ninh aimed to help returning boat people resettle and to discourage others from leaving.

Departures of Vietnamese boat people have dried to a trickle since Britain began last November the mandatory repatriation from Hong Kong's boat people camps, under a series of agreements with Hanoi.

The number volunteering to go home has meanwhile increased and is running at just over 1,000 per month, bringing the Hong Kong camp population below 51,000.

UK 'Pushing' U.S. To Lift Embargo

*BK1009133092 Hong Kong AFP in English
1314 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[by Andrew Sherry]

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 10 (AFP)—Britain sees hope that the United States will lift its economic embargo against Vietnam after the U.S. presidential elections, British Foreign Office Minister Alastair Goodlad said Thursday.

"Britain is continuing to press the Americans to lift the embargo. They have not lifted the embargo, but we hope that when the American elections are out of the way, at some point it will be lifted," he told AFP here.

"The salience of some of the issues which have led the United States to keep the embargo may recede after the elections," he said, referring to the politically charged issue of U.S. servicemen listed as missing from the Vietnam War.

Britain and its colony Hong Kong are among the leading foreign investors in Vietnam, whose economic growth is being stunted by the 17-year-old U.S. embargo.

Goodlad also said that Britain had "protested vigorously" to Beijing against the recent Chinese interception in Hong Kong and international waters of Vietnamese ships bound from Hong Kong to northern Vietnam.

China apparently believed the cargos were to be smuggled from Vietnam into China by land, but Goodlad said the raids "threatened Hong Kong as a free port."

Asked whether China was threatening regional stability by exploring for oil in waters of the South China Sea claimed by Vietnam, Goodlad said: "We share the wish of Vietnam and ASEAN that there should be peaceful resolution of any dispute over the Spratlys and over oil in the region."

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations called in July for a peaceful resolution of conflicting claims to the Spratly archipelago in the South China Sea.

Goodlad arrived Tuesday from Hong Kong for a three-day visit, his first to Vietnam since assuming in April the foreign office post with responsibility for Asia.

He said he had "helpful" talks Wednesday with senior Vietnamese officials on resettling boat people who have returned from Hong Kong. He was to visit Friday some of the resettlement programs being carried out with British and European Community aid.

Goodlad and other British officials rejected a charge by the U.S. human rights group Asia Watch that some groups of boat people due to be sent home from Hong Kong faced certain persecution in Vietnam.

Neither the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees nor the British Embassy in Hanoi—whose representatives have between them interviewed all 25,000 returned boat people—has found a single case of persecution, ambassador Peter Wilson said.

Voluntary returnees have included some 100 ethnic Nung, one of the groups described by Asia Watch as facing certain persecution, he added.

Departures of boat people have dried to a trickle since Hong Kong began mandatory repatriation last November of Vietnamese judged to be economic migrants rather than genuine refugees facing a real risk of persecution at home.

Vice Chairman Receives Goodlad

*BK1009163492 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT
10 Sep 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 10—Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Duc Luong received here today Mr. Alastair Goodlad, minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and his party on a current visit to Vietnam.

Present at the reception were Vice Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien and British Ambassador to Vietnam Peter Williams.

Vice Chairman Tran Duc Luong welcomed Mr. Goodlad's visit to Vietnam, and expressed his joy at the recent positive development of the friendship and cooperation in economy, investment and commerce, especially oil and gas exploration and exploitation, between the two countries. Vietnam and Britain, he said, have step by step solved questions relating to the repatriation and reintegration of Vietnamese illegal immigrants from Hong Kong. He thanked the British Government and British non-governmental organizations for their humanitarian assistance to Vietnam, and he said he was convinced that the relationship between the two countries would continue to be developed in the interests of the two countries, and for peace, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

For his part, Mr Goodlad spoke highly of the achievements recorded by the Vietnam people in the process of renovation and in the implementation of its foreign policy in Southeast Asia and in the world.

He also affirmed that Britain would to what it could to contribute to developing the multi-faceted cooperation between the two countries for the prosperity of Vietnam and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In the immediate time, Brim Zguqlqsde continue to extend its technical and humanitarian assistance to Vietnam, especially in the field of linguistics... And in its capacity as the present president of the Economic Community, Britain would contribute to accelerating the relationship between the EC and Vietnam, he stressed in conclusion.

Indonesian Paper Interviews Vo Chi Cong on NAM

*BK1009154992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Aug 92*

[Interview with Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State, by an unidentified correspondent from the Indonesian paper MEDIA INDO on the 10th Nonaligned Movement Summit held in Jakarta, Indonesia from 1-6 September; read by announcer—place and date not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] What is your appraisal of the role, position, and orientation of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] in the new situation?

[Vo Chi Cong] In the post-cold war era, the international situation has been shifting to a new world order. Although the shape of the new world order has yet to firm up, latent potential and acute challenges to all countries, especially the developing ones, are emerging. Generally speaking, there still exist such phenomena as injustice, inequality, coercion, and violation of the sovereignty of nations in international relations as well as in the relations between big and small or poor and rich countries, including countries adopting political pluralism.

Through the 30 years of its existence and development, the Nonaligned Movement has rallied its member countries in the common struggle against aggression, oppression, injustice, and inequality for peace, national independence, and development. In the context of the current international situation, those fundamental objectives and ideals still remain valid for the movement.

Similar to previous NAM summit conferences in Accra and Bali, member countries at the forthcoming NAM summit in Jakarta will continue to assert the movement's inevitable role in strengthening unity among the developing countries that share the same destiny in the new world situation. It is necessary to say that both full and observer-status memberships to the movement have increased in number. The movement is a forum for the poor and small southern countries—representing more than two-thirds of the world population—to present their views and common stands on major international issues. It is also a forum to formulate a common plan of action for these countries to positively participate in building a new, healthier international politico-economic order, thus ensuring the interests of all countries, especially the small and poor ones.

The movement's unique objectives are promoting solidarity among nationally independent and developing countries regardless of their different political and social systems, upholding common interests, and creating favorable conditions for small and poor countries to help one another and to protect the national independence and sovereignty of each nation. Among the most pressing tasks of the movement at present are to ensure the shaping of a new world order reflecting the true interests of all nations and promoting world cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit as well as preventing strong nations from suppressing weaker ones, rich countries from exerting pressure on poor nations, and groups of countries from ganging up to pressure single countries. In this context, members of the Nonaligned Movement share the same views on efforts to democratize multinational organizations, especially the United Nations, to ensure that this world body truly represents the interests of all nations—big and small alike—so as to effectively carry out its activities for mankind's common development. In the face of the current major ordeals in the new international situation, which are completely different

from the period of the movement's coming into being, the Nonaligned Movement is striving to adjust its orientations and tasks to maintain its positive role in promoting equality and mankind's common prosperity.

[Correspondent] What are the significant economic activities of the Nonaligned Movement?

[Vo Chi Cong] Against the background of vigorous scientific-technological development and new opportunities for cooperation in the not-so-bright world economic situation, all nations are urgently concentrating their efforts on developing the economy. For developing countries, their fundamental and long-term aims are to speed up development, narrow the widening gap between them and the developed nations, restore their economic growth, eliminate poverty and backwardness, and actively participate in the international division of labor. While striving to enhance the spirit of national self-reliance, the nonaligned countries are making great efforts to expand their diplomatic relations, accelerate international cooperation in diversified forms, and promote regional cooperation in a concrete and effective fashion.

At the 10th NAM Summit conference, economic development will be one of the priority issues on the agenda. The nonaligned countries attach much importance to accelerating regional and South-South cooperation, and intensifying coordination between the Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77 so as to establish a basis for restoring North-South negotiations. In the current economic situation in which countries must be interdependent, efforts to internationalize activities among nations are necessary. Particularly, developed countries must take responsibility for resolving differences in world economic relations and narrowing the gap between nations so as to ensure smooth, long-lasting development in the world.

[Correspondent] What are Vietnam's policies toward and concerns in regard to the Nonaligned Movement?

[Vo Chi Cong] For Vietnam, actively participating in the Nonaligned Movement is its consistent policy and part and parcel of its foreign policy of expanding and diversifying relations with other countries. Vietnam will make positive efforts—together with other member countries especially with the host country, Indonesia—to contribute to maintaining solidarity in the movement so as to implement the Nonaligned Movement's objectives and fundamental principles. In order to contribute to shaping a healthier world situation, we think that the movement should give priority treatment to the following key tasks:

- To enhance solidarity and cooperation among non-aligned countries and ensure the movement's consensus in resolving regional and international issues as well as in protecting the independence and sovereignty of nations.
- To speed up the democratization of relations between nations, including the United Nations, to ensure that

the interests of all countries concerned, especially developing nations, are recognized.

- To promote the spirit of national self-reliance, regional cooperation, and South-South collaboration in a practical and effective fashion, especially in the regional and sub-regional framework to accelerate North-South negotiations for the common interests of all developing nations.

[Correspondent] What is your comment on Indonesia's role as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement?

[Vo Chi Cong] In the days ahead, Indonesia will assume its role of chairman of the movement in the new international situation in which it will experience both favorable conditions and acute difficulties. Vietnam is firmly convinced that Indonesia, a founding member of the movement, with its positive foreign policy of peace and cooperation and with its commitment, clearheadedness, and rich experience, will make positive contributions to strengthening the unity of the movement and enhancing the efficacy of its activities and role in the new international situation. With this conviction, Vietnam believes that the 10th NAM Summit will be crowned with splendid success. Vietnam will positively cooperate with the host country and the new chairman of the movement—the time-honored friend and close neighbor of Vietnam—as well as with other member countries to contribute to the success of the summit and notable development of the Nonaligned Movement in the days ahead.

Report on High-Level Talks With India

*BK1109070092 Hanoi VNA in English 0615 GMT
11 Sep 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 11—Vietnam and India hold that the two countries still have many big potentials to be exploited to broaden cooperation and take it to a higher stage more comprehensive, more far-reaching. This was asserted at two rounds of talks between General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Do Muoi and Indian Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao in New Delhi on Sept. 8 and 9.

The two leaders stressed that the new situation in the world and the region required all nations to strengthen cooperation and mutual assistance aimed at establishing peaceful, equal and healthy new world order based on the principles of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, non-interference in each other's internal affairs settling disputes by peaceful negotiations, non-use of violence or threat of violence in their relations.

As regards the Cambodia issue, the two sides expressed deep concern about the Khmer Rouge's acts to prevent the implementation of the Paris agreement and affirmed their determination to continue together with other countries and parties concerned to actively contribute to accelerating the strict implementation of the Paris

agreement aimed at guaranteeing a Cambodia in peace, independence, neutrality, non-alignment and friendship with all countries.

Besides the existing fields of cooperation, the two sides will promote cooperation in the exploration, exploitation and processing of minerals, light industry, communications and transport, planting and processing of farm produce, forestry and maritime products aimed at encouraging the economic, commercial and cultural relations between the two countries.

The two sides agreed to proceed with the signing at the earliest date of an agreement on avoidance of double taxation, agreements on aviation, sea transport and cooperation in industrial training and research.

In his last day in New Delhi, General Secretary Do Muoi had cordial meetings with the leaders of many Indian political parties.

He received Indrajit Gupta, secretary general of the Communist Party of India (CPI) and H. Singh Surjeet, secretary general of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-CMP).

General Secretary Do Muoi also met A. M. Johsi, president of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), V. N. Gadgil, spokesman of the Indian National Congress Party (I) and president of the India-Vietnam Friendship Association, minister of finance Manmohan Singh, and former foreign minister of state Natwar Singh.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Manh Cam held a press conference in New Delhi on Sept. 9. The same day Vietnamese Ambassador to India Vu Xuan Ang gave a reception on the occasion of General Secretary Do Muoi's visit to India.

Also on Sept. 9 Do Muoi and his party paid a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi at his mausoleum.

The Vietnamese state delegation left New Delhi for Bombay on the same day, continuing its official friendship visit to India.

Vo Van Kiet Receives Canadian Trade Mission

*BK0809152692 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT
8 Sep 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 8—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet received here this afternoon the visiting Canadian trade and economic delegation led by Mr. Michael Wilson, minister of industry, science and technology and also minister for international trade.

Present at the reception were Deputy Minister of Trade and Tourism Le Kim Lang and Canadian Ambassador Arthur C. Perron.

The Canadian minister informed Chairman Vo Van Kiet of the aim of the Canadian trade delegation's visit and the

results of the working sessions between the Canadian delegation and the concerned Vietnamese offices as well as the possibilities of expanding the economic-commercial and investment cooperation between the two countries. He made known that so far Canada has invested in 12 projects in Vietnam, mostly in the oil and gas industry. He reaffirmed the Canadian Government's wish to expand cooperation with Vietnam in oil and gas and infrastructure development and telecommunications.

For his part, Chairman Vo Van Kiet welcomed the first visit of a big business delegation from Canada. He reaffirmed that Vietnam will encourage and create every possible condition for Canadian economic organizations and businessmen to invest in Vietnam and that a stable and developed Vietnam would be a firm basis for enhancing multi-form cooperation between the two countries.

Memorandum Signed on EC Program for Returnees

*BK0909155392 Hanoi VNA in English 0602 GMT
9 Sep 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 9—A memorandum on the main phase of a programme funded by European Community Programme for Reintegration of Repatriated Vietnamese was signed in Hanoi recently.

The main phase of the programme will last 30 months with a total capital of 102.5 million ECUs [European Currency Units] of them 41.7 million ECUs for credit. Credit funds shall be provided through the Vietnam Bank for Agriculture for repatriates in Hanoi, Quang Ninh, Tha Thien-Hue, Quang Nam-Danang, Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Nai, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Khanh Hoa, Phu Yen, Tra Vinh, Minh Hai, Kien Giang, Can Tho, Soc Trang, An Giang and Vinh Long.

Signatories were Mr. Dinh Sy Thien, first deputy director of the Vietnam Bank for Agriculture, and Mr. G. Gammelgaard and Mr. On Tuan Bao, respectively director and deputy director of the EC programme.

Veterans Association To Convene First Congress

*BK1109091792 Hanoi VNA in English 0606 GMT
11 Sep 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 11—The provisional executive committee of the Vietnam Veterans Association has decided to convene its first national congress by mid-November this year.

The decision was made at a conference of the committee held here from Sept. 4-8 under the chairmanship of its president Lt-Gen Song Hao.

Since its first public appearance two years ago the association's membership has increased to 600,000. By early September, the association branches in 49 out of 53 cities and provinces throughout the country had organized local congresses and elected delegates to the coming national congress.

NHAN DAN on Closure of Some Hotels in Hanoi

*BK1009105792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Aug 92*

[Text] The newspaper NHAN DAN in its 28 August issue carries an article by Phan Hoang about violations of government regulations on hotel management by some foreign joint ventures in Hanoi. According to the article, after nearly five years since the Law on Investments was promulgated, aside from good foreign investments, there have been some illegal investments in which the two sides of the joint venture partnership have violated government regulations at different levels.

Some hotels have organized their investments and started their businesses without following the proper legal procedures and seeking approval from the State Commission on Cooperation and Investment, even when they have engaged foreigners in their business. These hotels include the Ha Quang Hotel at 39C Hai Ba Trung Street, the Gia Kiem Tu Hotel at 254 Ton Duc Thang Street, the Huong Cang Hotel at 16 Ton Duc Thang, the Que Lan Hotel in the Hanoi Students Cultural House by Thien Quang lake, the Phong Vi Inn at 91 Tran Hung Dao, and so forth. More seriously, all these hotels have violated government regulations on entry-exit, residency, and movement of foreigners in Vietnam. In these places, the procedure of residency registration is commonly violated by allowing overstaying or illegal staying.

By neglecting government regulations in their investment cooperation with foreigners, the Vietnamese partners of these illegal joint ventures have ignored, supported, or even showed their foreign partners how to evade the control of related government offices. Being

eager to gain from the promised capital sources of foreigners, the Vietnamese partners have reduced their position in business partnership, accepting contracts with unfavorable conditions.

The author further states that we are welcoming and creating favorable conditions for law-abiding and good-willed foreign partners. However, we will strictly deal with activities that violate our laws. The recent temporary suspension of illegal business activities of some foreign joint venture hotels in Hanoi is necessary to ensure the efficiency of state management for guiding these activities in the right direction.

Su That Publishes Book on Human Rights

*BK0409103592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Aug 92*

[Text] The Su That Publishing House has just published a book entitled: "Vietnam With the International Convention on Human Rights" compiled by the Department of Law of the Hanoi University.

The book introduces in Vietnamese and English the full text of two important international agreements signed by Vietnam since it became an official member of the United Nations in 1976. The agreements are the "Convention on Civil and Politic Rights" and the "Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights."

Apart from the two agreements, the book also contains many articles written by different people on human rights in the renovation undertaking in Vietnam; these include: "Some Sketches on Human Rights", "Vietnam and the Issue of Human Rights," and "Vietnamese Laws and the Issue of Human Rights."

Australia

Kerin on 'Overreaction' to Bush Comments on Trade

*BK1109075292 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 11 Sep 92*

[Excerpts] American President George Bush says he will try to negotiate more free trade agreements if he is reelected in November. Speaking in Detroit Mr. Bush said that, for instance, he has explored possible agreements between the ASEAN trading nations and the recently negotiated North American Free Trade Agreement. [passage omitted]

Australia's trade minister John Kerin says President Bush's comments about trade links with Asia had been made in an election environment. Mr Kerin said there should not be an overreaction to the president's suggestion of a free trade agreement between North America and member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN.

He said the suggestion by Mr. Bush for a strategic network of free trade agreement with countries across the Pacific was consistent with APEC's [Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation] approach to trade liberalization.

Complaint Made to GATT on U.S. Wheat Subsidies

*BK1009113092 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0500 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Australia yesterday launched a formal complaint with the world trade body, the General Agreement on Trades and Tariffs, in protest at wheat subsidies in the United States and the European Community. Argentina has officially indicated that it will back the process which will be discussed by the GATT council at the end of this month.

Meanwhile, Australian sugar producers claimed that the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement could cut Australia's wool and sugar exports to the region by half a million ton. The agreement groups the United States, Canada, and Mexico and is within days of being formally ratified. Chairman of the cane growers association in the northern state of Queensland, Harry (Badono), said the agreement will give Mexican exports preferential access to markets in the United States and Canada.

Evans Interviewed on Isolation of Khmer Rouge

*BK1009110692 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0803 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[From the program "International report"]

[Text] Australia's Foreign Minister Senator Gareth Evans has raised a specter of Cambodia being partitioned in order to achieve a lasting peace in the war-torn country. Senator Evans will discuss the option of isolating Khmer Rouge [KR] held areas of Cambodia with his Asian counterparts in Bangkok over the next two

days. In an interview with correspondent Trevor Watson, Senator Evans said the muddle created by the KR's refusal to comply with the disarmament provisions of the Paris peace plan can continue no longer.

[Begin recording] [Watson] Quarantine the KR is quickly becoming the preferred option for those who believe the biggest and most expensive operation in UN's history can be salvaged. According to one Western diplomat, the time is fast approaching when the United Nations must decide that enough is enough and proceed without the KR. It is a view also held by Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who believes the KR can be confined to their 15 percent of the country while UN-supervised elections are held elsewhere. Cambodia would effectively be partitioned, two separate nations would be created. It is an option that Senator Evans says has a lot of support despite the danger of a military backlash from the KR.

[Evans] The option that has been most widely talked about is one that essentially quarantining the KR in the 15 percent of the country they presently, exclusively, occupy and in effect proceeding with the UN peace settlements without them in the rest of the country. That will require some modification obviously in the military and other arrangements in the present peace plan but the (?language) of the peace plan envisages some flexibility in this respect and I believe that is certainly one way through the present dilemma. Whether the KR accept that kind of quarantining process without concerns of reacting militarily in a way which creates a whole new dilemma for the United Nations, that is something which we just have to wait and see.

[Watson] KR guerrillas have so far refused to allow a battalion of Dutch troops into gem mining and logging territory they hold around the town of Pailin, not far from the Thai border. The head of Australia's Joint Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, Senator Chris Schacht, recently urged the United Nations to call the faction's bluff by ordering the Dutch to shoot their way into Pailin if that is what it takes to enforce the peace plan. It is not an option favored by Senator Evans but it is not one that he completely rejects either.

[Evans] That's a particularly high risk option to contemplate because it also put the KR in a very direct confrontation situation, the situation in which their own fate will be very conspicuously involved and I think there's quite a widespread feeling there might be the risks associated with that kind of calling the bluff exercise too high to contemplate. But I don't want to exclude any particular approach to this. Everyone wants to give a very clear and loud message to the KR that the present kind of vacuous muddle not to continue for any longer. I think [words indistinct] the flexibility to try and deal with legitimate or genuine concerns they might have otherwise couple of months during the wet season that ambiguity cannot be continued. Once we get past the wet season in October, November and where the physical arrangements for the election next year really have to be put in place in a

major way, we come into the point where this issue has to be dealt with decisively one way or the other. And that's the kind of message I think that is commonly believed, commonly shared and whichever you want to communicate to the KR.

[Watson] Senator Evans will be discussing all options with his Asian counterparts here in Bangkok over the next two days. [end recording]

Evans Says Trade Policies Concentrate on Asia

*BK1009022192 Bangkok THE NATION in English
10 Sep 92 p A4*

[Text] Australia has reoriented its foreign and trade policies to concentrate on the Asia Pacific as the country is putting more emphasis on the region, said Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans.

Evans, who is here to attend the ministerial meeting of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, said that Australia is an Asia Pacific country. "It signals that, in defining our place in the world, we now look north as much as we ever did east and beyond," he told a luncheon meeting yesterday at the Dusit Thani Hotel, organized by the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand.

In the past five years, Australia has played an active role in initiating peace efforts and economic cooperation within the region.

Australia's peace plan for Cambodia has been put into practice in the war-ravaged country, where the largest United Nations peacekeeping forces have been stationed to keep law and order and prepare for next year's election, according to Evans. In addition, Australia proposed the creation of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, known as Apec, which is choosing the location for its secretariat this week. The country initiated the idea in 1989.

"The Asia Pacific region, particularly North Asia and South East Asia, has been of central importance in cementing strong trade relations," Evans said, adding that it absorbed 60 per cent of Australian merchandise exports.

Merchandise exports to Southeast Asia now exceed those to either the US and the EC, a marked change from the late 1970's when the EC share was twice as large as Southeast Asia's, he said.

Evans said Australia has also put more of its resources in Asia, by shutting down three European missions and enlarging the diplomatic missions in Asia, including Bangkok, Jakarta, Tokyo, Seoul and Kuala Lumpur.

Beyond that, Australia has increased its cultural ties based on people-to-people contact with countries in the Asia-Pacific.

Evans said the country is planning to add six Asian languages, namely, Thai, Japanese, Mandarin, Korean, Vietnamese and Malay/Indonesian to develop national curriculum material.

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